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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES
AND ITS POSSESSIONS

DOCUMENTS

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES
AND ITS POSSESSIONS

Volume XXIII—Number 2
ANNUAL BULLETIN, 1952

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.*



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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Volume XXIII

JANUARY 1953

Number 2

SUMMARY

Estimated Number of Major Crimes

Major crimes climbed above the 2 million mark in 1952. The upsurge in crime was reflected in all crime categories for an overall increase of 8.2 percent over the 1,882,160 estimated crimes in 1951. Crimes of violence rose 10.2 percent while burglaries and thefts increased 8 percent. The total of 2,036,510 major crimes estimated for 1952 reflected a continuance of the general rise in crime noted at the mid-year point.

Crime Trends, Urban-Rural

Crime in cities rose 8.1 percent in 1952 with increases reflected in each crime classification for the first time in 7 years. A study of cities arranged by location reflects increases from 2.2 percent to 14.8 percent. Aggravated assaults and robberies lead other crimes with increases of 12.5 percent and 11.2 percent, respectively.

City crimes in 1952 were 32.9 percent above the 1937-39 prewar average. These long range trend figures show all crimes in excess of the base years 1937-39 with increases from 7.4 percent for negligent manslaughters to 116.5 percent for aggravated assaults.

Rural crimes in 1952 were 8.6 percent above 1951 with robberies showing the greatest increase, 13.5 percent. Only negligent manslaughters decreased in rural areas (1 percent).

Monthly Variations

Crimes against the person increase in the warm months of the year while crimes against property tend to rise in the dark winter months. Pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shoplifting, and thefts from autos (except accessories) conform generally to the crime against property trend while bicycle thefts occur more frequently during vacation and the early fall months. Auto accessory thefts rise soon after the first of the year but start their decline before the end of spring. Negligent manslaughters (mostly traffic deaths) are an exception to the seasonal pattern of crimes against the person, occurring with less frequency during summer months.

Property Recovered

Police recovered over 92 percent of stolen automobiles in 1952. Recoveries of other types of stolen property were made as follows: Currency and jewelry, 11.6 percent; furs, 6.2 percent; clothing, 19.1 percent; and miscellaneous property, 28 percent.

Persons Arrested

The original uniform crime reporting plans of the International Association of Chiefs of Police have been rounded out with the adoption of age, sex, and race arrest data as reported by contributors. Prior to this issue of the bulletin and until the police generally could prepare the full complement of reports required, the FBI has published arrest analyses obtained from fingerprint arrest cards. Age, sex, and race data in this and subsequent annual issues cannot be compared with fingerprint data previously published.

Of the 1,110,675 arrests reported by 232 cities over 25,000 in population, 86,128 or 7.8 percent were of persons under 18 years of age. Nearly half (48 percent) of all persons arrested for crimes against property involved persons under 21 years of age. The 232 cities represented in the arrest tabulations have a combined population of 23.3 million.

CRIME TRENDS

Estimated Number of Major Crimes

Over 2 million major crimes for the year resulted from an upswing in all crime categories in 1952. Crimes of violence rose 10.2 percent throughout the Nation accompanied by an increase of 8.0 percent in burglaries and thefts. The 1952 estimated total crime, 2,036,510, was 8.2 percent above the 1951 figure, 1,882,160.

Felonious assaults lead the increases with an 11.8 percent rise. Armed and strong-arm robberies followed closely and were up 11.6 percent. Other vicious crimes increased as follows: Murder, 5.7 percent; rape, 2.6 percent; and manslaughter by negligence, 2.5 percent.

Thieves stole 9.3 percent more automobiles, burglarized 8.8 percent more places and committed 7.5 percent more other thefts in 1952 than in 1951.

Estimates cover major crimes, the part I class of offenses, as designated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police under the uniform crime reporting program. Other crimes of major importance are not included since the program does not provide for collecting "offenses known to the police" data about them. Examples of those crimes necessarily excluded from the estimates of major crimes are arson, sex crimes other than rape, carrying concealed weapons, and embezzlement. Accordingly, the total major crime figures are considered conservative.

TABLE 27.—CRIME TRENDS, URBAN AND RURAL

[Estimated number of major crimes in the United States, 1951-52]

Offense	Number of offenses		Change	
	1951	1952	Number	Percent
TOTAL	1,882,160	2,036,510	+154,350	+8.2
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	6,820	7,210	+390	+5.7
Manslaughter by negligence.....	5,510	5,650	+140	+2.5
Rape.....	16,800	17,240	+440	+2.6
Robbery.....	52,000	58,140	+6,050	+11.6
Aggravated assault.....	78,640	87,930	+9,290	+11.8
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	407,130	442,760	+35,630	+8.8
Larceny— theft.....	1,118,210	1,202,270	+84,060	+7.5
Auto theft.....	196,960	215,510	+18,550	+9.3

CRIME TREND -- U. S.

BASED ON THE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MAJOR CRIMES

1951 vs. 1952 -- PERCENT CHANGE

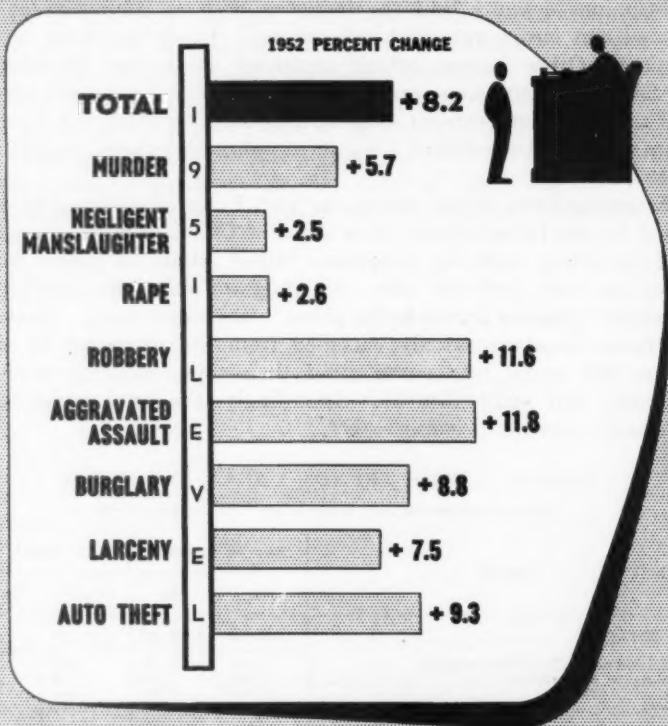


FIGURE 8.

Urban Crime Trends

Urban crime in 1952 rose 8.1 percent over the previous year and for the first time in 7 years increases were registered in each offense classification. The 1951-52 trend data are based on the crime reports received for those years from 2,330 cities representing a combined population of 67,095,898. With these reporting cities divided into six individual groups according to population, increases were registered for each group ranging from a 2.7 percent rise for the group with population of 50,000 to 100,000 to an increase of 12.6 percent in cities under 10,000 population.

In addition, a rearrangement of the cities according to the nine geographical divisions of the country shows increases in every area from 2.2 percent in East South Central to 14.8 percent in the South Atlantic States.

Aggravated assault and robbery showed the greatest increases, 12.5 percent and 11.2 percent, respectively, followed by an upward trend in auto theft of 9.8 percent and in burglary, 8.6 percent. The rise in car thefts and burglaries was general throughout the country, showing upward trends during 1952 in cities of every population group and in each geographic division.

Murders in urban communities rose 8.5 percent during 1952 and other increases were: Larceny, 7.1 percent; negligent manslaughter, 6.2 percent; and a slight rise in rape of 0.3 percent.

The crimes reported by the foregoing 2,330 cities during 1951-52 are shown in table 28 with the cities subdivided according to population group and in table 29 with the cities grouped by State and geographic division. In view of the widespread nature of the increases, the additional tabulation, table 30, was prepared in the interest of presenting long-term-crime-trend data. The figures in table 30 are limited to the crime reports of 363 cities with over 25,000 inhabitants, total population 47,407,067, according to the 1950 census and the offenses reported by these cities during each of the years 1937-52 are shown. The tabulation includes all of the Nation's larger cities from which complete and apparently correctly prepared reports were received for each of the years indicated.

The long-term-crime-trend information is graphically shown in figure 10 where the data for the years 1940-52 are presented in relation to the average for the years 1937-39. The table and illustrations point up an almost uninterrupted rise over the years in crimes of rape and other felonious assaults to very high points in 1952. Murders and negligent manslaughters have followed generally similar trends, declining during the early war years, up in 1945 and 1946, then declining until 1950.

The graphs plotted over the years by the crimes of burglary and larceny are quite similar. They both showed a tendency to decline

during the early part of World War II but increased rather steadily since. Auto theft and robbery frequency fluctuated sharply during the period studied but like all offenses ended up in 1952 in excess of the prewar average figures.

The crime trend data covering 1937-52 are shown in terms of raw figures and it must be recognized that the population of the reporting cities has undergone marked changes during the 16 years shown. Between the 1940 and 1950 decennial censuses for example, the number of inhabitants alone in these 363 cities included in the study increased nearly 16 percent. Some of the other factors affecting the extent of crime in a community are presented on page 97.

TABLE 28.—URBAN CRIME TRENDS, 1951-52, BY POPULATION GROUPS

[Offenses known to the police in 2,330 cities, total population 67,095,898, based on 1950 decennial census]

Population group	Total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift	Auto theft
TOTAL:									
1951.....	1,053,096	3,219	2,110	7,446	32,634	47,327	332,632	609,598	117,921
1952.....	1,138,106	3,490	2,241	7,465	36,393	53,471	352,598	633,136	129,484
Percent change.....	+8.1	+8.5	+6.2	+0.3	+11.2	+12.5	+9.6	+7.1	+9.8
Group I: 38 cities over 250,000; total population, 24,565,777:									
1951.....	456,453	1,643	973	4,487	21,453	26,089	102,851	238,688	60,269
1952.....	505,478	1,809	1,076	4,434	24,623	30,659	114,053	260,586	68,214
Percent change.....	+10.7	+10.1	+10.6	-0.6	+14.8	+17.5	+10.9	+9.2	+13.2
Group II: 63 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 9,245,979:									
1951.....	172,429	540	429	844	4,244	6,391	38,956	101,738	19,296
1952.....	175,629	592	384	841	4,362	7,004	42,291	103,751	20,403
Percent change.....	+4.2	+9.6	-8.6	-0.4	+2.8	+9.6	+8.6	+2.0	+5.7
Group III: 121 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 8,378,659:									
1951.....	135,290	352	240	664	2,629	6,390	29,124	82,539	13,342
1952.....	138,868	342	280	651	2,783	6,763	29,773	84,310	13,966
Percent change.....	+2.7	-2.8	+16.7	-2.0	+5.9	+5.8	+2.2	+2.1	+4.7
Group IV: 238 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 8,370,623:									
1951.....	121,176	272	246	519	1,925	4,173	24,944	78,201	10,896
1952.....	128,120	297	275	552	1,900	3,950	26,645	83,052	11,449
Percent change.....	+5.7	+9.2	+11.8	+6.4	-1.3	-5.3	+6.8	+6.2	+5.1
Group V: 605 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 9,350,032:									
1951.....	111,908	250	125	578	1,516	3,012	23,349	73,880	9,198
1952.....	123,152	276	131	543	1,635	3,364	25,016	82,202	9,985
Percent change.....	+10.0	+10.4	+4.8	-6.1	+7.8	+11.7	+7.1	+11.3	+8.6
Group VI: 1,265 cities under 10,000; total population, 9,984,828:									
1951.....	55,840	161	106	354	867	1,472	13,408	34,552	4,920
1952.....	62,980	174	95	420	990	1,731	14,748	39,235	5,467
Percent change.....	+12.6	+8.1	-10.4	+18.6	+14.2	+17.6	+10.0	+13.6	+11.1

URBAN CRIME TRENDS

Offenses Known to the Police

1951-1952 PERCENT CHANGE

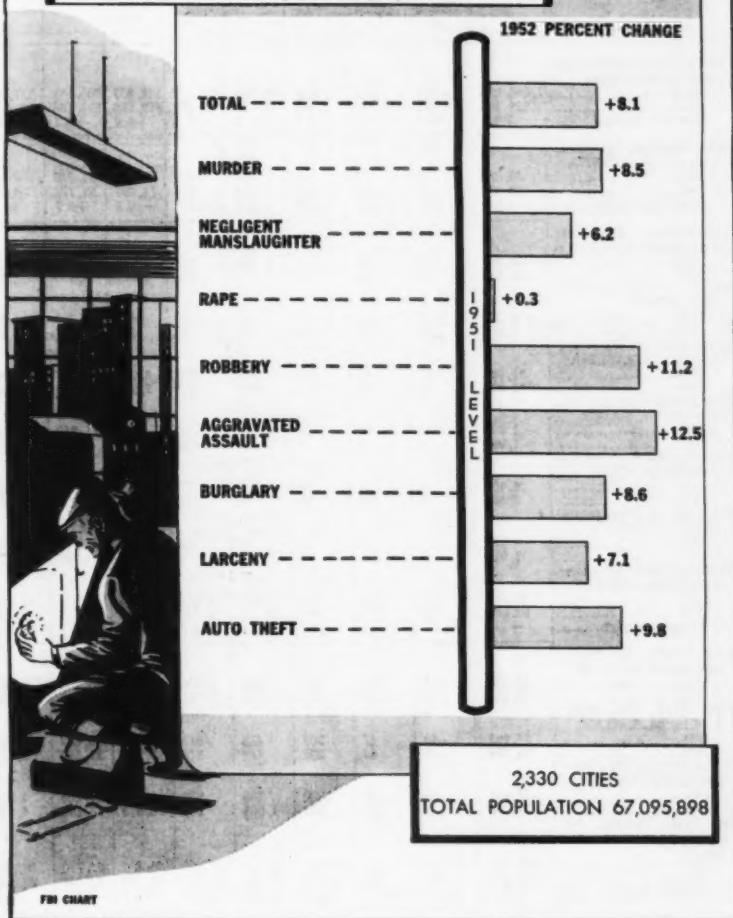


FIGURE 9.

TABLE 29.—URBAN CRIME TRENDS, 1951-52, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES

[Offenses known to the police in 2,330 cities, total population, 67,095,898, based on 1950 decennial census]

Divisions and States	Total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
TOTAL, 2,330 cities; population, 67,095,898:									
1951	1,053,056	3,318	2,110	7,446	32,634	47,527	232,632	609,598	117,921
1952	1,138,106	3,490	2,341	7,465	36,290	53,471	252,596	653,136	129,444
Percent change	+8.1	+5.5	+11.2	+0.3	+11.2	+12.5	+8.6	+7.1	+9.8
New England, 144 cities; population, 5,656,775:									
1951	56,380	73	170	543	823	656	12,645	34,870	6,710
1952	58,139	62	196	501	776	755	14,005	35,128	6,916
Percent change	+3.2	-15.1	+15.3	-12.2	-5.7	+15.1	+10.8	+0.7	+2.6
Connecticut, 27 cities; population, 1,165,015:									
1951	12,003	22	40	54	204	247	2,718	7,564	1,154
1952	13,430	21	40	51	175	279	3,526	8,050	1,288
Maine, 21 cities; population, 353,930:									
1951	3,318	7	-----	16	27	23	653	2,305	287
1952	3,515	3	2	17	37	25	698	2,447	286
Massachusetts, 61 cities; population, 3,264,244:									
1951	31,827	37	105	228	505	286	6,958	19,207	4,501
1952	31,062	27	132	181	469	363	7,217	18,400	4,293
New Hampshire, 14 cities; population, 243,696:									
1951	1,996	1	10	11	11	10	398	1,359	96
1952	1,994	5	3	8	12	10	415	1,444	97
Rhode Island, 9 cities; population, 512,708:									
1951	6,404	6	14	27	70	77	1,725	3,859	626
1952	7,101	5	18	36	81	76	1,941	4,067	877
Vermont, 12 cities; population, 117,182:									
1951	372	-----	1	7	6	13	193	576	76
1952	1,017	1	1	8	2	2	208	720	75
Middle Atlantic, 535 cities; population, 10,504,936:									
1951	90,811	209	279	659	2,270	3,215	22,848	49,611	11,759
1952	98,828	258	278	668	2,408	3,308	25,632	53,412	12,894
Percent change	+8.8	+9.1	-0.4	+2.8	+6.1	+2.9	+12.2	+7.7	+9.7
New Jersey, 134 cities; population, 3,104,748:									
1951	32,536	81	134	238	942	1,576	8,878	16,703	3,984
1952	36,480	81	133	239	943	1,731	10,929	18,068	4,356
New York, 179 cities; population, 3,843,805:									
1951	33,095	49	47	203	438	817	7,376	20,612	3,553
1952	34,742	70	44	200	462	812	7,730	21,552	3,872
Pennsylvania, 222 cities; population, 3,556,383:									
1951	25,210	79	98	209	890	822	6,594	12,206	4,222
1952	27,606	77	101	229	1,003	765	6,973	13,792	4,666
East North Central, 563 cities; population, 18,199,767:									
1951	274,593	794	439	2,522	12,147	12,106	56,386	161,710	28,289
1952	288,224	834	580	2,334	13,092	12,906	58,153	169,953	30,429
Percent change	+5.0	+5.5	+18.5	-7.5	+7.3	+6.6	+3.1	+5.1	+7.6
Illinois, 149 cities; population, 5,941,245:									
1951	70,496	301	128	855	6,279	4,689	18,900	29,656	9,600
1952	83,348	347	196	790	7,201	5,230	19,408	39,234	10,942

TABLE 29.—URBAN CRIME TRENDS, 1951-52, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES—Continued

Auto theft	Divisions and States	Total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift	Auto theft
117,921 122,484 +9.8	Indiana, 76 cities; population, 1,991,295:									
	1951.....	31,254	98	51	119	732	878	6,914	18,888	3,574
	1952.....	35,503	106	68	136	948	1,019	7,557	21,841	3,828
6,740 6,916 +2.6	Michigan, 108 cities; population, 3,869,400:									
	1951.....	87,244	174	104	1,081	3,105	4,556	15,614	55,104	7,506
	1952.....	92,080	149	85	977	2,709	4,475	15,067	50,535	8,083
1,154 1,288	Ohio, 150 cities; population, 4,601,255:									
	1951.....	65,197	198	124	389	1,859	1,761	12,440	42,718	5,708
	1952.....	66,466	200	149	320	2,033	1,931	13,534	42,510	5,789
287 286	Wisconsin, 80 cities; population, 1,796,572:									
	1951.....	30,200	23	32	78	172	222	2,428	15,344	1,901
	1952.....	30,827	36	22	111	201	250	2,587	15,833	1,787
4,501 4,296	West North Central, 292 cities; population, 6,249,656:									
	1951.....	86,493	184	110	586	2,324	3,260	19,282	61,616	9,041
	1952.....	92,622	249	121	534	2,819	3,692	19,776	66,944	9,470
	Percent change.....	+7.1	+33.7	+10.0	-0.3	+18.2	+12.3	+2.6	+8.3	+4.7
96 97	Iowa, 68 cities; population, 1,113,136:									
	1951.....	12,582	15	6	53	163	69	2,700	8,138	1,438
	1952.....	12,737	19	3	51	145	97	2,290	8,964	1,168
626 877	Kansas, 52 cities; population, 1,836,094:									
	1951.....	13,421	24	17	67	277	270	3,126	8,446	1,194
	1952.....	14,469	41	23	73	351	360	3,138	9,272	1,231
76 75	Minnesota, 71 cities; population, 1,495,705:									
	1951.....	17,077	12	27	90	366	72	3,300	11,308	1,902
	1952.....	19,282	16	33	91	478	126	4,151	12,412	1,975
11,759 12,894 +9.7	Missouri, 44 cities; population, 1,902,376:									
	1951.....	31,537	126	39	341	1,413	2,697	7,897	15,664	3,360
	1952.....	34,368	153	50	327	1,740	2,951	8,089	17,129	3,929
3,984 4,356	Nebraska, 29 cities; population, 552,159:									
	1951.....	7,853	7	14	19	116	142	1,489	5,194	902
	1952.....	7,526	13	10	18	103	111	1,422	4,982	867
3,553 3,872	North Dakota, 12 cities; population, 161,910:									
	1951.....	2,003			1	22	4	400	1,431	145
	1952.....	1,785			7	7	6	262	1,359	144
4,222 4,666	South Dakota, 16 cities; population, 188,270:									
	1951.....	1,990		7	15	27	6	370	1,465	100
	1952.....	2,455	4	2	17	15	11	424	1,826	156
28,289 30,429 +7.6	South Atlantic, 1221 cities; population, 7,573,234:									
	1951.....	141,686	741	313	864	3,470	15,672	31,201	72,610	16,856
	1952.....	162,680	772	310	927	4,245	17,372	37,654	81,837	19,503
	Percent change.....	+14.8	+4.2	-0.6	+7.3	+22.3	+10.8	+20.7	+12.9	+15.7
9,600 10,942	Delaware, 3 cities; population, 121,758:									
	1951.....	2,726	6	4	1	50	24	647	1,668	326
	1952.....	2,753	4	11	2	61	29	718	1,673	255
	Florida, 43 cities; population, 1,270,361:									
	1951.....	23,414	114	55	76	697	1,246	7,949	15,614	2,663
	1952.....	31,067	129	59	80	678	1,308	8,628	17,200	3,005

¹ Includes the District of Columbia.

TABLE 29.—URBAN CRIME TRENDS, 1951-52, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES—Continued

Divisions and States	Total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
Georgia, 24 cities; population, 898,812:									
1951.....	15,142	162	42	70	282	1,450	3,189	7,920	2,027
1952.....	19,104	189	69	75	417	2,105	4,601	9,070	2,578
Maryland, 18 cities; population, 1,141,641:									
1951.....	16,226	88	20	151	549	1,175	3,042	6,671	4,530
1952.....	23,326	98	11	189	814	1,598	5,022	10,230	5,364
North Carolina, 48 cities; population, 1,024,588:									
1951.....	19,980	105	43	88	304	4,154	4,527	9,005	1,754
1952.....	19,532	114	66	96	304	3,982	4,095	9,251	1,624
South Carolina, 26 cities; population, 429,330:									
1951.....	7,101	54	19	30	75	478	1,548	4,103	794
1952.....	8,161	33	11	51	100	592	1,821	4,757	796
Virginia, 37 cities; population, 1,229,696:									
1951.....	26,900	116	87	194	704	2,613	4,994	15,253	2,939
1952.....	29,473	110	56	229	787	2,936	6,233	15,609	3,513
West Virginia, 21 cities; population, 451,870:									
1951.....	4,762	10	16	11	135	224	1,288	2,536	542
1952.....	4,708	23	5	9	141	230	1,145	2,520	635
East South Central, 90 cities; population, 3,089,383:									
1951.....	47,004	379	147	263	1,517	3,222	13,049	22,422	6,005
1952.....	48,020	389	124	256	1,630	3,357	13,641	22,253	6,370
Percent change.....	+2.2	+2.6	-15.6	-2.7	+7.4	+4.2	+4.6	-0.8	+6.1
Alabama, 27 cities; population, 917,890:									
1951.....	13,193	134	30	80	309	1,286	3,855	5,815	1,684
1952.....	13,551	122	17	62	323	1,368	4,023	5,923	1,713
Kentucky, 29 cities; population, 723,643:									
1951.....	14,120	76	51	117	620	833	3,693	6,762	1,968
1952.....	15,747	70	42	124	748	966	4,299	7,083	2,415
Mississippi, 19 cities; population, 387,160:									
1951.....	4,005	30	13	27	77	395	1,071	2,130	262
1952.....	4,223	51	16	40	74	337	1,027	2,367	311
Tennessee, 24 cities; population, 1,069,690:									
1951.....	15,686	139	53	39	511	708	4,430	7,715	2,091
1952.....	14,499	146	49	30	485	686	4,292	6,880	1,931
West South Central, 185 cities; population, 5,672,835:									
1951.....	105,869	516	263	653	2,265	4,497	24,844	60,129	12,702
1952.....	115,341	601	240	659	2,491	4,975	26,824	63,162	14,389
Percent change.....	+7.1	+16.5	-8.7	+0.9	+10.0	+10.6	+8.9	+5.0	+13.3
Arkansas, 20 cities; population, 337,481:									
1951.....	4,009	27	13	18	101	344	1,017	2,120	369
1952.....	4,842	33	15	13	150	281	1,117	2,796	437
Louisiana, 23 cities; population, 1,094,064:									
1951.....	13,184	84	52	148	478	876	2,767	6,558	2,221
1952.....	13,936	116	61	172	490	938	2,949	6,739	2,371
Oklahoma, 39 cities; population, 867,767:									
1951.....	16,586	50	29	131	376	354	3,949	9,848	1,849
1952.....	16,630	49	18	104	296	351	4,003	9,993	1,816
Texas, 73 cities; population, 3,373,523:									
1951.....	72,090	355	169	356	1,310	2,923	17,111	41,603	8,263
1952.....	78,033	403	146	370	1,555	3,405	18,755	43,634	9,765

TABLE 29.—URBAN CRIME TRENDS, 1951-52, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES—Continued

Divisions and States	Total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
Mountain, 108 cities; population, 1,926,344:									
1951.....	45,066	51	38	212	4,064	640	9,202	27,722	4,137
1952.....	47,880	71	40	216	1,107	705	10,180	30,509	4,752
Percent change.....	+10.5	+39.2	+6.5	+1.9	+4.0	+10.2	+10.6	+10.1	+14.9
Arizona, 10 cities; population, 209,859:									
1951.....	7,078	6	6	34	222	137	1,541	4,878	754
1952.....	9,325	15	13	29	241	169	1,989	5,708	1,161
Colorado, 24 cities; population, 643,829:									
1951.....	13,852	19	4	68	457	253	3,763	7,854	1,434
1952.....	14,479	24	3	67	507	255	3,734	8,548	1,341
Idaho, 19 cities; population, 193,324:									
1951.....	4,361	6	2	29	58	31	832	3,135	288
1952.....	4,742	4	3	14	41	59	797	3,419	405
Montana, 15 cities; population, 171,991:									
1951.....	3,610	4	1	17	54	34	495	2,589	416
1952.....	3,583	4	2	22	40	30	571	2,592	322
Nevada, 5 cities; population, 53,554:									
1951.....	1,569	2			48	23	360	1,019	117
1952.....	1,706	4		10	65	17	440	1,088	142
New Mexico, 10 cities; population, 186,934:									
1951.....	3,533	5	7	14	53	67	494	1,566	327
1952.....	3,256	7	10	16	57	69	767	1,839	491
Utah, 16 cities; population, 354,469:									
1951.....	7,470	7	18	36	130	74	1,367	5,252	586
1952.....	8,002	7	8	50	99	69	1,549	5,526	694
Wyoming, 9 cities; population, 112,384:									
1951.....	3,073	2		14	42	21	350	1,429	215
1952.....	3,427	6	1	8	57	37	333	1,789	196
Pacific, 213 cities; population, 8,422,974:									
1951.....	207,474	271	352	1,353	6,694	4,259	43,175	128,978	22,592
1952.....	228,732	283	412	1,520	7,725	6,432	46,661	140,938	24,761
Percent change.....	+10.2	+4.4	+17.0	+12.3	+16.4	+51.0	+8.1	+9.3	+10.6
California, 151 cities; population, 6,620,747:									
1951.....	164,714	232	302	1,170	5,680	3,855	34,826	100,469	18,180
1952.....	193,534	237	345	1,297	6,597	6,028	37,182	111,774	20,374
Oregon, 25 cities; population, 612,282:									
1951.....	13,506	12	30	56	253	138	2,840	9,142	1,085
1952.....	14,938	18	33	57	253	151	3,563	9,658	1,203
Washington, 37 cities; population, 1,189,945:									
1951.....	29,194	27	20	127	761	266	5,509	19,367	3,117
1952.....	29,960	28	32	166	875	253	5,916	19,506	3,184

URBAN CRIME TRENDS

1940-52 Trend Versus 1937-39 Average

OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE

363 CITIES ---- TOTAL POPULATION 47,407,067

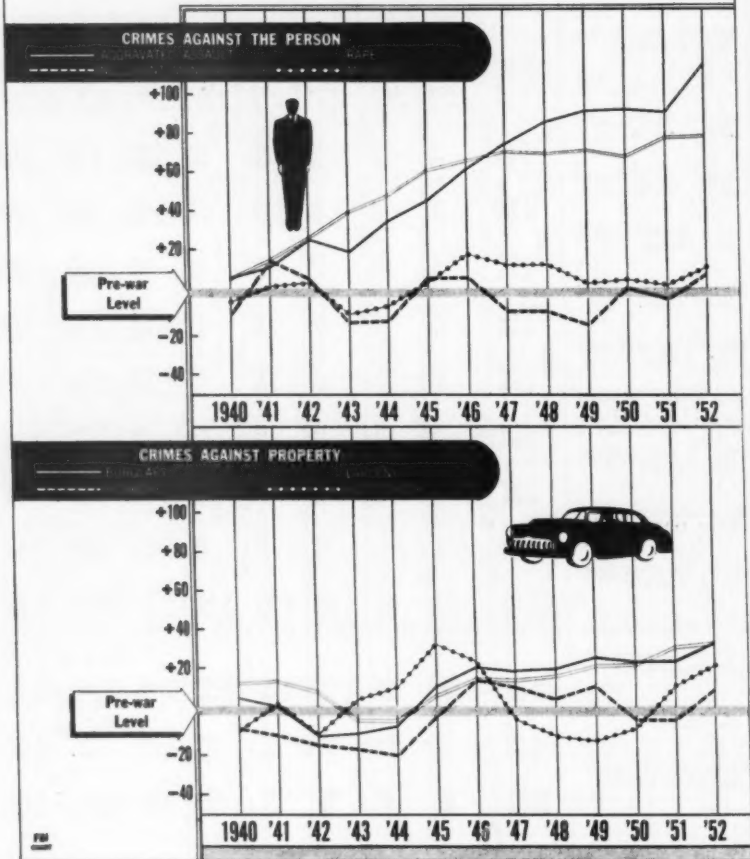


TABLE 30.—URBAN CRIME TRENDS, 1937-52

[Offenses known to the police in 363 cities with over 25,000 inhabitants, total population 47,407,067 based on 1950 decennial census]

Year	Total	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Man- slaughter by negli- gence	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
1937	667,140	2,813	2,241	3,527	30,413	21,482	149,237	356,764	100,663
1938	671,707	2,416	1,635	3,431	31,088	21,175	149,163	375,883	86,916
1939	695,092	2,565	1,437	3,671	29,217	21,541	155,267	399,686	82,608
1940	722,324	2,519	1,622	3,707	28,097	22,529	157,637	422,857	85,356
1941	727,065	2,611	2,015	4,051	26,930	23,832	151,276	428,213	90,737
1942	682,233	2,671	1,844	4,459	25,622	26,756	134,654	404,332	81,265
1943	657,059	2,375	1,540	4,921	25,011	25,359	137,286	367,100	93,467
1944	668,350	2,485	1,556	5,208	24,129	28,717	141,184	366,391	98,680
1945	754,398	2,681	1,861	5,686	29,881	31,102	166,903	397,514	118,758
1946	803,995	3,051	1,872	5,874	34,362	34,667	183,763	429,513	110,893
1947	775,948	2,911	1,645	6,022	33,199	37,247	179,945	427,794	88,085
1948	780,094	2,915	1,634	5,995	31,403	39,787	181,386	436,357	80,617
1949	810,714	2,662	1,509	6,056	33,315	41,278	190,722	456,649	78,523
1950	810,945	2,719	1,773	5,926	29,386	41,404	187,016	458,112	84,609
1951	858,470	2,645	1,750	6,285	29,497	40,896	186,067	491,970	99,360
1952	901,175	2,860	1,902	6,303	32,893	46,322	201,311	500,354	109,230

Rural Crime Trends

Rural crime in 1952 increased 8.6 percent over the figures for 1951 according to the crime reports received from 1,631 police agencies serving a rural population of 37,221,277.

Except for criminal homicide and rape the rural trends were generally similar to those for individual crime classes reported by the police in urban areas. Robbery showed the most pronounced rise, 13.5 percent over 1951, while aggravated assault increased 9.4 percent; burglary, 9.2 percent; larceny, 8.4 percent; and auto theft, 7.7 percent. Criminal homicide in rural areas showed very little change from 1951 to 1952, murder going up 0.9 percent and negligent manslaughter decreasing 1 percent, while in urban communities murders rose 8.5 percent and negligent manslaughters were up 6.2 percent.

On the other hand, the 1952 rural rape figure was 5.6 percent over that for the previous year while only a 0.3 percent rise was registered for these crimes in the cities.

TABLE 31.—RURAL CRIME TRENDS, 1951-52

[Based on reports of 1,478 sheriffs, 143 rural village officers, and 10 State police; total rural population 37,221,277 based on the 1950 decennial census]

Offense	Number of offenses		
	1951	1952	Percent change
TOTAL	189,386	205,611	+8.6
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,745	1,760	+0.9
Manslaughter by negligence	2,049	2,028	-1.0
Rape	3,884	4,103	+5.6
Robbery	5,318	6,035	+13.5
Aggravated assault	10,925	11,951	+9.4
Burglary—breaking or entering	58,585	63,991	+9.2
Larceny—thrift	88,278	95,710	+8.4
Auto theft	18,602	20,033	+7.7

RURAL CRIME TRENDS

Offenses Known to the Police

1951-1952 PERCENT CHANGE

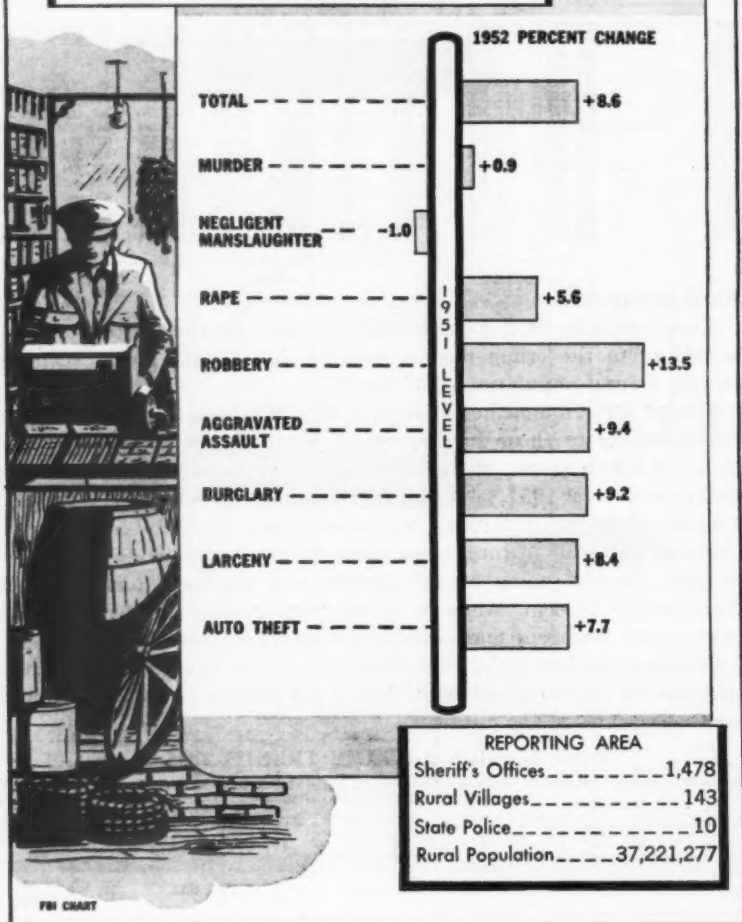


FIG. 11.

Monthly Variations

Predictions as to the general trend which crime will take during future months can be made with reasonable dependability, so uniformly marked have been the seasonal variations throughout the years. It is a foregone conclusion, for example, that the frequency of attacks against the person will step up noticeably as the days grow warmer and longer and it is just as certain that offenses against property will scribe a seasonal curve inverse to that drawn by crimes against the person. In studying the monthly crime reports received from departments across the country, the same seasonal trends are found generally to prevail in the North, South and West.

Murder during 1952 followed the month-to-month pattern already established; lowest during the first of the year, rising to a peak during the summer, then falling off briefly only to jump again in December. September murders were 45 percent more frequent than those in January.

While negligent manslaughters are crimes against the person, they are in a special category since practically all of them represent traffic fatalities wherein the police investigation established gross negligence. Consequently, these offenses show a definite tendency to decline in frequency during the summer, rising sharply during the winter when driving conditions may be generally less favorable.

Robberies, burglaries and auto thefts in traditional style dropped to low frequency points during the Summer of 1952 and occurred most often during the colder seasons. This trend was not so pronounced in auto thefts as it was for robberies and burglaries. In the case of robberies, the upswing during the winter was particularly marked, the reported frequency being 54 percent higher in December than in June. Both robberies and burglaries, as usual, appeared to rise in frequency during July and August and then decline only to go up abruptly at the end of the year. These seasonal patterns are graphically presented in figures 12 and 13.

Larceny showed only a moderate seasonal variation and, slight as the variation was, it is consistent with that shown over the years. Most crimes are larcenies, and in this particular study nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ million such offenses are involved. In an effort to throw additional light on a crime classification of such gigantic proportions an analysis was made of over $\frac{1}{2}$ million larcenies reported by 402 cities over 25,000 in population from which the details were available by way of supplementary monthly reports. Interesting seasonal patterns are observed among the various component parts comprising the general category of larceny-theft.

MONTHLY VARIATIONS Offenses Known to the Police, 1952

2,450 URBAN POLICE AGENCIES-- TOTAL POPULATION 76,094,589

(Offenses Against the Person)

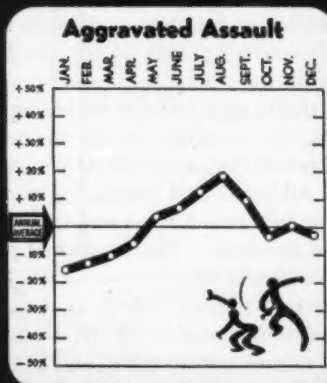
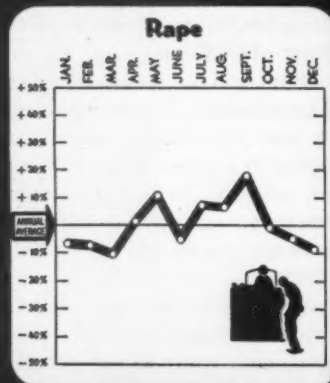
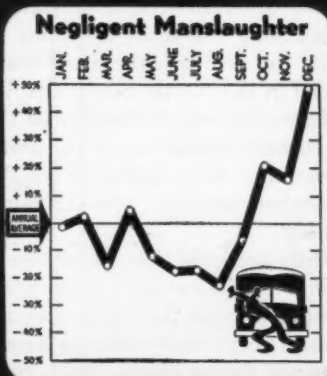


FIGURE 12.

MONTHLY VARIATIONS Offenses Known to the Police, 1952

2,450 URBAN POLICE AGENCIES -- TOTAL POPULATION 76,094,589

(Offenses Against Property)

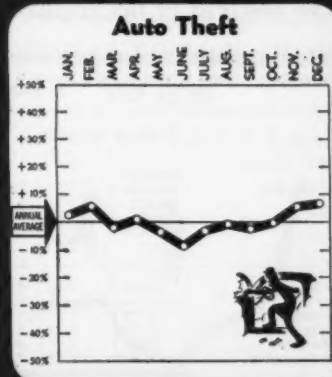
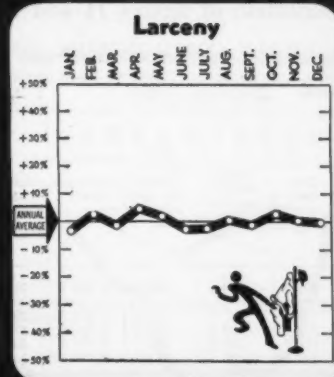
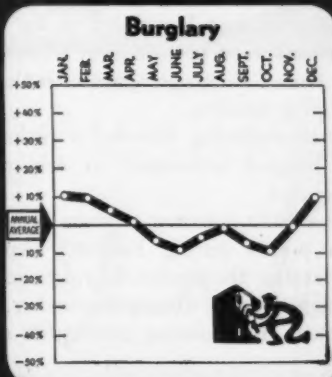
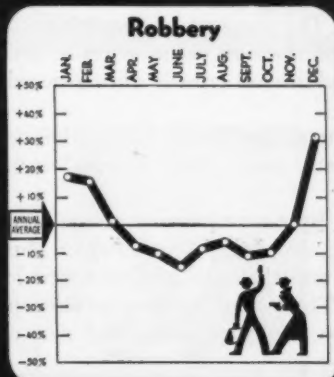


FIGURE 13.

As would be expected, bicycle thefts show a very pronounced increase during the summer months, falling off again in the winter. Purse-snatchings and thefts from automobiles (excluding auto accessory thefts) are crimes of stealth and tend to increase with the additional darkness of the winter months. They reflect the same general seasonal variation as shown for robberies and burglaries.

Shoplifting offenses during 1952 showed some tendency to increase in frequency during the early months of the year and then dropped noticeably to a low point in July. The increase at the end of the year was very pronounced. These offenses all occur in retail stores and thus tend to increase with the additional crowds during popular shopping seasons.

Pocket-picking showed a rather irregular trend during the year but jumped noticeably in August and again very sharply during December.

The 1952 seasonal pattern carved by auto accessory thefts shows high points during February–April, dropping to a low in July. In October these offenses rose again and then declined to a new low frequency point during December. There may be some relationship between the seasonal pattern in auto accessory thefts and new car sales.

The seasonal variations reflected in this analysis of larceny offenses may be observed in the graphic presentation of figures 14 and 15.

TABLE 32.—MONTHLY VARIATIONS, URBAN COMMUNITIES, 1952
[Daily average, offenses known to the police in 2,450 cities, total population 76,094,589, based on 1950 decennial census]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— break- ing or enter- ing	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaugh- ter	Man- slaugh- ter by negli- gence						
January–December.....	10.51	7.05	23.93	123.8	160.4	814.0	1,990.2	388.8
January–March.....	9.36	6.69	21.98	137.9	147.0	822.6	1,979.5	396.0
April–June.....	10.31	6.45	24.52	110.7	172.0	777.9	2,024.6	374.5
July–September.....	11.48	5.97	26.41	115.7	192.1	781.3	1,976.7	380.5
October–December.....	10.87	9.07	22.82	133.0	166.1	814.3	2,015.5	404.1
January.....	8.13	6.97	22.32	145.2	142.8	898.7	1,930.7	398.4
February.....	10.17	7.21	22.24	142.8	147.1	891.8	2,045.1	409.9
March.....	9.84	5.94	21.39	125.9	151.1	857.9	1,967.0	380.6
April.....	9.73	7.37	24.23	114.9	159.2	823.3	2,090.7	392.4
May.....	11.03	6.19	26.52	111.4	175.8	768.1	2,037.1	374.6
June.....	10.13	5.80	22.73	105.8	180.7	742.7	1,945.6	356.5
July.....	11.35	5.84	25.65	113.6	190.5	776.1	1,948.0	376.8
August.....	11.32	5.45	25.48	117.0	200.1	804.9	2,004.7	385.3
September.....	11.77	6.63	28.17	110.5	185.6	762.2	1,977.4	379.5
October.....	10.81	8.52	23.74	111.8	163.6	739.3	2,052.8	387.8
November.....	10.50	8.17	22.83	124.2	170.3	808.7	2,002.8	410.3
December.....	11.29	10.49	21.87	162.5	164.6	894.6	1,990.4	414.3

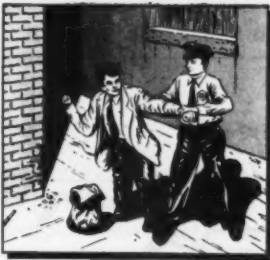
LARCENY BY TYPE -- MONTHLY VARIATIONS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1952

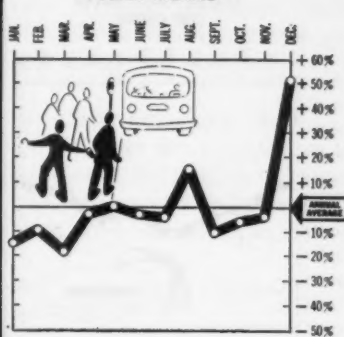
• 402 URBAN POLICE AGENCIES

• TOTAL POPULATION 56,897,992

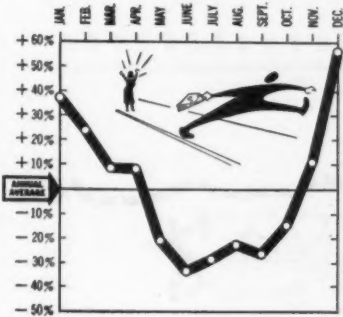
Percent of Annual Average



POCKET PICKING



PURSE SNATCHING



SHOP LIFTING

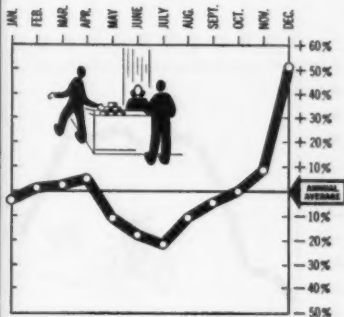


CHART A

FBI
CHART

FIGURE 14.

LARCENY BY TYPE -- MONTHLY VARIATIONS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1952

• 402 URBAN POLICE AGENCIES

• TOTAL POPULATION 56,897,992

Percent of Annual Average

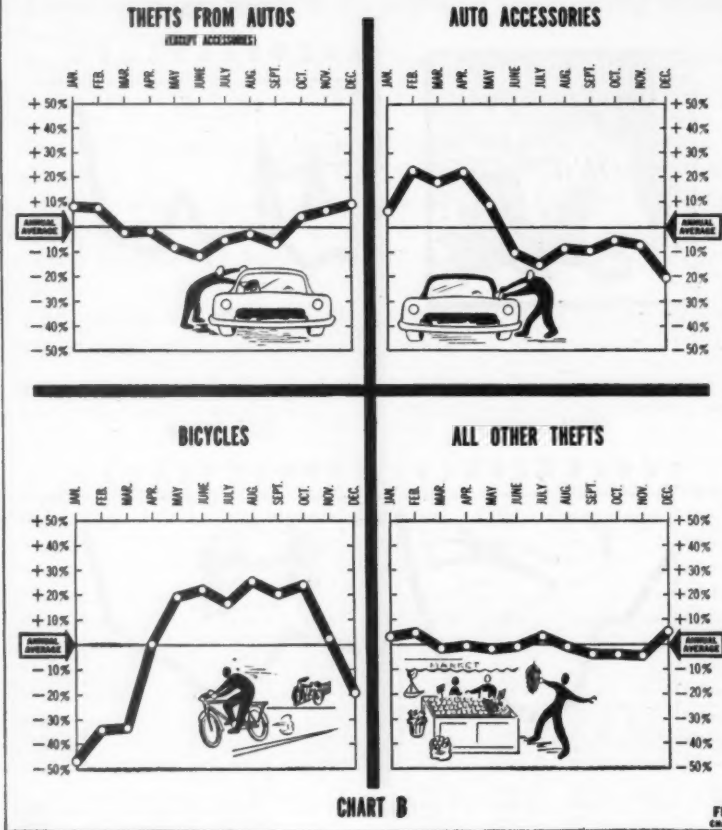


FIGURE 15.

CRIME RATES

Urban Crime Rates

Over 1¼ million crimes were reported during 1952 by the police in 2,450 cities representing approximately 85 percent of the population of all urban communities. Over half (56.5 percent) of the offenses were larcenies; 23 percent were burglaries; and 11 percent were car thefts. While only 9.5 percent were criminal homicides, rapes, aggravated assaults and robberies, it should be observed that a total of 122,490 such vicious crimes in these categories were reported by the cities represented.

In most instances it is found that the larger cities have the highest crime rates and similar differences in the rates are reflected in the different sections of the country. Accordingly, the number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants is shown in the tables which follow with the cities grouped according to population and also by geographical division and individual States.

The number of cities whose reports were used in preparing the urban crime rate tables is shown in table 36.

TABLE 33.—URBAN CRIME RATES, 1952, BY POPULATION GROUPS

[Offenses known to the police and rate per 100,000 inhabitants. Population figures based on 1950 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
TOTAL, GROUPS I-VI								
2,450 cities; total population, 76,094,589:								
Number of offenses known.....	3,848	2,579	3,760	43,320	61,965	397,912	731,724	142,309
Rate per 100,000.....	5.03	3.39	11.51	56.6	81.3	391.3	961.6	187.0
GROUP I								
39 cities over 250,000; total population, 32,457,734:								
Number of offenses known.....	2,115	1,382	5,663	33,380	38,701	156,644	331,535	79,710
Rate per 100,000.....	6.52	4.26	17.45	102.8	119.2	482.6	1,021.4	245.6
GROUP II								
63 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 9,245,979:								
Number of offenses known.....	592	384	841	4,362	7,004	42,291	103,751	20,403
Rate per 100,000.....	6.40	4.15	9.10	47.2	75.8	457.4	1,122.1	220.7
GROUP III								
123 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 8,708,684:								
Number of offenses known.....	346	285	661	2,833	6,781	30,210	85,683	14,207
Rate per 100,000.....	3.97	3.27	7.59	32.8	77.9	346.9	983.9	163.1
GROUP IV								
243 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 8,559,230:								
Number of offenses known.....	304	277	564	1,952	4,058	27,207	84,891	11,794
Rate per 100,000.....	3.55	3.24	6.59	22.8	47.4	317.9	991.8	137.8
GROUP V								
624 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 9,647,867:								
Number of offenses known.....	285	141	569	1,682	3,498	25,840	84,318	10,297
Rate per 100,000.....	2.95	1.46	5.90	17.4	36.3	267.8	874.0	106.7
GROUP VI								
1,358 cities under 10,000; total population, 7,475,095:								
Number of offenses known.....	204	110	462	1,091	1,943	15,720	41,546	5,897
Rate per 100,000.....	2.73	1.47	6.18	14.6	26.0	210.3	555.8	78.9

TABLE 34.—URBAN CRIME RATES, 1952, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES

[Offenses known per 100,000 inhabitants. Population based on 1950 decennial census]

Division and State	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burg- lary— breaking or enter- ing	Lar- ceny— theft	Auto theft
TOTAL	5.05	59.6	81.5	391.5	961.6	187.0
New England	1.09	13.7	13.4	246.7	618.3	121.5
Connecticut.....	1.78	15.3	23.9	299.6	684.9	109.5
Maine.....	.82	10.1	7.6	196.4	681.1	78.6
Massachusetts.....	.83	14.4	11.1	221.1	563.7	131.5
New Hampshire.....	1.95	4.7	3.9	170.8	570.4	38.6
Rhode Island.....	.98	15.8	14.8	378.6	793.2	171.1
Vermont.....	.85	1.7	1.7	177.5	614.4	64.0
Middle Atlantic	2.88	60.2	61.1	369.6	676.0	132.4
New Jersey.....	2.57	30.4	55.3	333.5	588.5	141.4
New York.....	3.20	78.4	75.3	428.3	788.4	130.8
Pennsylvania.....	2.11	27.7	20.8	196.5	393.3	129.7
East North Central	4.58	71.4	70.3	318.1	929.4	166.4
Illinois.....	5.79	120.0	87.3	324.9	656.8	183.5
Indiana.....	5.26	47.5	50.6	378.5	1,092.0	191.1
Michigan.....	3.88	69.4	114.4	387.7	1,301.1	207.3
Ohio.....	4.32	43.9	41.5	292.2	917.9	125.3
Wisconsin.....	1.99	11.1	13.8	143.6	879.3	99.2
West North Central	3.91	44.9	58.4	315.2	890.3	150.8
Iowa.....	1.70	13.0	8.7	205.3	803.0	104.9
Kansas.....	4.81	39.0	42.3	375.1	1,102.2	146.1
Minnesota.....	1.06	31.7	8.4	275.9	824.0	131.3
Missouri.....	8.01	91.3	154.7	422.7	895.2	203.4
Nebraska.....	2.34	18.7	20.0	255.9	896.7	156.2
North Dakota.....		4.3	3.7	161.8	839.4	88.9
South Dakota.....	2.09	7.8	5.7	221.7	954.9	81.4
South Atlantic	10.48	56.8	233.3	506.5	1,099.0	261.5
Delaware.....	3.29	50.1	23.8	589.7	1,374.0	209.4
Florida.....	9.97	52.7	102.8	673.9	1,343.7	234.4
Georgia.....	20.67	45.0	231.4	503.0	964.1	280.4
Maryland.....	8.56	71.1	139.6	438.7	893.7	468.6
North Carolina.....	11.19	29.3	384.4	397.5	803.3	157.1
South Carolina.....	7.59	22.6	135.3	416.2	1,089.2	180.2
Virginia.....	8.95	64.0	238.8	506.9	1,269.3	285.7
West Virginia.....	6.01	30.3	51.2	216.6	537.6	133.0
East South Central	12.31	51.2	106.5	429.8	704.8	261.3
Alabama.....	13.07	33.1	143.3	417.5	629.6	179.5
Kentucky.....	9.11	98.8	130.0	567.4	933.1	318.2
Mississippi.....	13.05	18.9	86.2	263.7	605.7	79.6
Tennessee.....	13.64	45.4	64.4	402.9	645.7	181.9
West South Central	10.62	43.6	88.0	467.2	1,099.6	250.2
Arkansas.....	10.36	46.3	95.7	321.2	794.7	126.2
Louisiana.....	10.60	44.8	85.7	269.5	616.0	216.7
Oklahoma.....	5.69	33.7	46.7	456.7	1,139.0	207.2
Texas.....	11.92	45.4	100.0	548.3	1,275.8	285.0
Mountain	3.69	58.5	36.4	528.7	1,381.8	249.8
Arizona.....	7.06	100.4	79.0	917.7	2,585.5	538.7
Colorado.....	3.77	80.8	38.4	574.6	1,363.3	217.6
Idaho.....	1.99	21.4	30.9	408.0	1,730.3	207.3
Montana.....	2.33	23.3	17.4	332.0	1,507.1	187.2
Nevada.....	7.47	121.4	31.7	821.6	2,031.6	265.2
New Mexico.....	3.74	30.5	36.9	410.3	963.8	262.7
Utah.....	1.95	27.6	19.3	434.8	1,570.8	195.8
Wyoming.....	5.15	48.9	32.6	297.8	1,614.2	189.7
Pacific	3.36	90.8	78.0	531.7	1,670.1	392.5
California.....	3.59	90.0	90.8	560.5	1,684.9	306.1
Oregon.....	3.18	39.4	25.4	563.3	1,587.5	197.7
Washington.....	2.33	73.2	21.3	495.9	1,633.5	260.0

¹ Includes the report of the District of Columbia.

TABLE 35.—URBAN CRIME RATES, 1952, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND POPULATION GROUPS

[Offenses known per 100,000 inhabitants. Population figures based on 1950 decennial census]

Division and group	Murder, non- negligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or entering	Lar- ceny— theft	Auto theft
TOTAL	5.05	59.6	81.5	591.5	981.8	187.0
New England	1.09	13.7	13.4	246.7	618.3	131.5
Group I	2.25	23.8	27.0	142.7	527.0	253.3
Group II	1.14	18.8	18.9	318.1	710.5	154.8
Group III	.79	12.1	8.2	257.3	645.8	95.5
Group IV	.85	6.8	7.8	242.1	623.0	67.3
Group V	.32	7.0	5.4	194.5	487.3	45.7
Group VI	1.35	5.4	4.1	215.3	500.3	52.4
Middle Atlantic	2.88	60.2	61.1	389.6	676.0	132.4
Group I	3.83	97.8	93.5	494.9	808.3	106.1
Group II	2.54	19.0	28.1	282.1	602.4	131.6
Group III	1.73	21.5	33.9	276.0	554.5	122.0
Group IV	1.41	12.8	21.1	234.0	584.3	91.7
Group V	1.64	11.9	16.5	171.7	497.3	75.8
Group VI	1.54	9.3	12.8	156.9	379.5	54.2
East North Central	4.58	71.4	70.3	318.1	929.4	186.4
Group I	6.83	121.9	113.0	372.1	965.1	219.0
Group II	5.09	51.5	73.8	382.3	1,147.0	176.3
Group III	3.22	35.8	58.0	300.6	995.8	148.2
Group IV	2.68	21.9	20.1	261.3	960.7	127.2
Group V	1.43	15.6	11.0	239.6	892.0	90.1
Group VI	1.20	16.5	12.0	194.6	516.6	70.3
West North Central	3.91	44.9	58.4	315.2	890.3	156.8
Group I	6.97	88.9	127.0	436.2	975.5	231.9
Group II	4.34	41.4	50.7	463.0	1,219.2	197.8
Group III	2.23	28.9	19.7	256.8	1,051.6	122.8
Group IV	1.55	11.9	8.9	197.6	909.1	98.0
Group V	1.49	9.9	9.0	222.2	853.2	82.7
Group VI	.89	9.6	8.4	148.0	420.6	52.6
South Atlantic¹	10.48	56.8	333.3	508.5	1,099.0	261.5
Group I	12.72	95.0	343.8	574.3	1,218.8	399.9
Group II	12.55	80.7	193.7	684.7	1,402.9	330.9
Group III	9.71	38.2	246.5	452.2	1,055.2	199.4
Group IV	7.76	27.2	168.3	459.2	1,141.1	182.9
Group V	6.95	20.3	180.6	360.8	793.3	128.4
Group VI	8.82	12.5	115.2	262.8	471.3	89.0
East South Central	12.31	51.2	108.8	429.8	704.8	201.3
Group I	11.46	79.8	108.8	543.8	822.2	291.8
Group II	18.48	56.0	102.6	539.6	779.1	248.3
Group III	12.77	41.6	120.1	399.7	863.2	163.9
Group IV	9.68	24.2	159.0	283.2	689.5	111.1
Group V	11.83	30.3	102.7	311.0	565.5	120.7
Group VI	6.69	17.3	43.2	205.5	263.7	62.7
West South Central	10.62	43.6	88.0	467.2	1,099.6	250.2
Group I	15.64	66.8	102.3	620.7	1,254.4	355.9
Group II	7.98	43.1	89.4	506.5	1,337.3	253.4
Group III	6.13	24.9	127.0	384.5	1,264.0	268.6
Group IV	11.55	38.4	90.9	414.7	1,004.4	178.8
Group V	5.55	12.0	50.3	250.1	702.2	97.2
Group VI	6.67	17.6	38.6	182.8	421.6	61.2
Mountain	3.69	58.5	36.4	526.7	1,381.8	249.8
Group I	4.37	111.1	56.8	733.6	1,311.5	247.0
Group II	4.85	73.4	38.4	748.9	2,082.8	390.7
Group III	3.68	69.2	42.3	496.3	1,611.6	356.6
Group IV	4.68	55.9	43.9	481.8	2,241.8	311.8
Group V	2.88	21.6	14.4	339.1	1,385.8	152.8
Group VI	1.90	28.6	24.5	376.4	1,114.7	129.9
Pacific	3.38	90.8	76.0	561.7	1,670.1	393.5
Group I	4.04	125.7	114.9	599.1	1,530.9	342.8
Group II	2.27	75.6	27.4	476.8	1,878.6	257.8
Group III	2.02	69.2	33.4	564.9	1,894.0	233.4
Group IV	2.86	48.9	42.8	572.2	1,941.3	256.8
Group V	2.94	38.4	26.5	470.0	1,829.0	214.3
Group VI	2.87	27.3	28.5	385.1	1,525.0	224.9

¹ Includes the report of the District of Columbia.

TABLE 36.—NUMBER OF CITIES IN EACH POPULATION GROUP, GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION, AND STATE REPRESENTED IN THE URBAN CRIME RATE TABULATIONS (TABLES 33-35)

Division and State	Total	Population group					
		Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000
TOTAL:							
Population, 76,094,580	2,450	39	63	123	243	624	1,356
New England:							
Population, 5,696,902	148	1	11	16	32	37	51
Connecticut	28		4	1	10	5	8
Maine	23			1	2	9	11
Massachusetts	61	1	6	11	14	15	14
New Hampshire	15			1	2	5	7
Rhode Island	9		1	2	3	2	1
Vermont	12				1	1	10
Middle Atlantic:							
Population, 18,629,922	350	6	9	24	46	131	334
New Jersey	141	2	3	8	16	35	77
New York	182	3	4	6	16	42	111
Pennsylvania	227	1	2	10	14	54	146
East North Central:							
Population, 18,395,405	588	8	10	30	62	145	333
Illinois	158	1	1	9	14	40	91
Indiana	80	1	4	4	9	19	43
Michigan	114	1	2	7	9	31	64
Ohio	155	4	3	6	18	40	84
Wisconsin	83	1		4	12	15	51
West North Central:							
Population, 6,313,718	304	5	4	9	18	72	196
Iowa	89		1	4	7	10	47
Kansas	54		2	1	2	20	29
Minnesota	74	2	1		3	14	54
Missouri	48	2		2	3	14	27
Nebraska	30	1		1		7	21
North Dakota	12				2	3	7
South Dakota	17			1	1	4	11
South Atlantic:							
Population, 7,492,773	237	3	9	19	28	55	123
Delaware	3		1				2
District of Columbia	1	1					
Florida	46		3	2		9	23
Georgia	27	1	1	3	3	6	13
Maryland	18	1			2	6	9
North Carolina	50		1	3	5	14	25
South Carolina	28			3	1	5	19
Virginia	37		3	3	5	10	16
West Virginia	27			3	3	5	16
East South Central:							
Population, 3,208,556	113	3	5	4	13	26	69
Alabama	33	1	2	1	3	9	17
Kentucky	34	1		2	2	6	23
Mississippi	20			1	5	6	8
Tennessee	26	1	3		3	5	14
West South Central:							
Population, 5,778,962	167	5	9	8	12	55	81
Arkansas	21		1		3	6	11
Louisiana	23	1	2		3	6	11
Oklahoma	41			3	3	15	21
Texas	82	4	3	8	3	26	38
Mountain:							
Population, 2,031,022	116	1	2	3	10	22	78
Arizona	11		1		1	1	8
Colorado	27			1	1	6	18
Idaho	21				2	6	13
Montana	15				2	3	10
Nevada	5				1		4
New Mexico	10			1	1	1	7
Utah	17		1	1	1	1	13
Wyoming	10				1	4	5
Pacific:							
Population, 8,547,329	227	7	5	10	22	83	100
California	180	5	3	10	15	64	63
Oregon	28	1			2	8	17
Washington	39	1	2		5	11	20

Rural Crime Rates

The offenses and the rates per 100,000 inhabitants based on the reports of 1,615 sheriffs, 154 rural village officers and 11 State police serving approximately two-thirds of the rural population of the nation are shown in table 37.

The rural crime rates for criminal homicide and rape are not very different from those for urban communities but for the other offense classifications the rural rates are substantially lower and in this connection it should be observed that uniform crime reporting for the rural area is probably not as complete as that for urban communities. In some instances it appeared that the reports used in preparing the rural data may have been limited to cases in which arrests were made and any incompleteness thus resulting would be most pronounced for crimes against property where arrests are least likely to occur. On the other hand, it is rather well established that the rural areas do experience lower crime rates than the cities for most offense classifications.

TABLE 37.—RURAL CRIME RATES, 1952

[Offenses known and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, as reported by 1,615 sheriffs, 154 rural village officers, and 11 State police; total rural population 40,691,017, based on 1950 decennial census]

Offense	Offenses known	
	Number	Rate
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	2,025	4.98
Manslaughter by negligence.....	2,277	5.60
Rape.....	4,632	11.38
Robbery.....	7,017	17.2
Aggravated assault.....	13,804	33.9
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	70,683	173.7
Larceny—theft.....	104,863	257.7
Auto theft.....	23,517	57.8

OFFENSES IN INDIVIDUAL AREAS

Offenses in Individual Cities With More Than 25,000 Inhabitants

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the period of January–December, 1952, is shown in table 38. The compilation includes the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in tables 33, 34, and 35 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

Caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities because the differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. Such comparisons are not desirable even though the figures for individual communities are converted into terms of the number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants.

The following is a list of some of the factors which affect the amount of crime in the community:

Population of the city and metropolitan area adjacent thereto.

The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.

The economic status and activities of the population.

Climate.

Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.

The number of police employees per unit of population.

The standards governing appointments to the police force.

The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.

The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.

The degree of efficiency of the local law-enforcement agency.

The figures presented in the following tabulation are those reported by the individual police departments in the cities represented without reducing the data to crime rates (number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants).

In considering the volume of crime committed locally, it is generally more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases rather than to ascertain whether they exceed or fall short of those for some other individual community, and it should be remembered that the amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community.

In publishing these figures the FBI acts as a service agency. The figures published are those submitted by the contributing agencies.

TABLE 38.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1952, CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION

City	Murder, nonnegli- gent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift		Auto thrift
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Abilene, Tex.			Only 9 months received				
Abington, Pa.		1	4	46	25	45	21
Akron, Ohio	5	146	153	1,141	466	2,508	700
Alameda, Calif.	1	10	4	90	44	587	75
Albany, Ga.			Only 6 months received				
Albany, N. Y.	6	17	56	198	146	422	169
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	3	43	43	491	114	843	376
Alexandria, La.	5	7	113	149	49	221	49
Alexandria, Va.	7	60	278	383	224	952	100
Alhambra, Calif.		22	11	348	159	497	60
Alliquippa, Pa.	1	5	16	46	32	125	17
Allentown, Pa.		8	8	184	198	495	113
Alliance, Ohio	3	3		125	25	208	42
Alton, Ill.	1	16		110	45	264	28
Altoona, Pa.	1	26	16	118	71	435	56
Amarillo, Tex.	4	16	92	298	238	1,138	376
Amsterdam, N. Y.			1	20	20	53	11
Anderson, Ind.	6	5	29	98	46	453	61
Ann Arbor, Mich.		2	3	106	142	314	19
Anniston, Ala.	5	14	120	90	73	364	63
Appleton, Wis.			1	57	18	498	29
Arlington, Mass.			2	63	27	69	10
Arlington, Va.	1	16	93	419	333	811	153
Asheville, N. C.	3	37	212	160	210	420	133
Ashland, Ky.			No reports received				
Athens, Ga.	1		85	69	(1)	99	25
Atlanta, Ga.	102	246	994	2,208	1,526	3,853	1,460
Atlantic City, N. J.	1	25	107	362	499	480	219
Auburn, N. Y.	1		1	40	27	141	17
Augusta, Ga.	17	16	361	158	88	227	141
Aurora, Ill.	1	2	12	58	87	136	43
Austin, Tex.	10	34	283	539	177	1,810	267
Bakersfield, Calif.	3	47	21	442	279	885	218
Baltimore, Md.	91	791	1,575	4,365	3,182	5,301	5,138
Bangor, Maine	2	4	4	66	46	248	29
Barberton, Ohio	3	10	13	35	30	183	35
Baton Rouge, La.	1	18	36	357	183	445	121
Battle Creek, Mich.	2	13	43	192	133	569	77
Bay City, Mich.		11		107	66	457	94
Bayonne, N. J.	2	16	21	183	101	307	80
Beaumont, Tex.	4	18	108	372	160	1,017	153
Belleville, Ill.	1	2		34	42	138	28
Belleville, N. J.	1	4		58	23	65	19
Bellingham, Wash.		4	1	53	77	167	41
Belmont, Mass.		2		64	22	83	16
Beloit, Wis.	2	7	2	86	49	318	13
Belvedere, Calif.		43	105	475	120	536	324
Berkeley, Calif.	1	69	43	530	176	1,297	144
Berwyn, Ill.		32		125	57	146	46
Bessemer, Ala.	3	13	84	94	28	82	50
Bethlehem, Pa.	1	10	10	81	67	166	36
Beverly, Mass.				18	32	140	16
Beverly Hills, Calif.		7	4	69	51	69	26
Billings, Mont.	1	17	8	198	276	692	125
Biloxi, Miss.			Only 11 months received				
Binghamton, N. Y.		3	1	135	129	569	52
Birmingham, Ala.	38	154	430	1,709	875	1,504	839
Bloomfield, N. J.		9	3	83	51	210	33
Bloomington, Ill.	1	7		82	82	244	66
Bloomington, Ind.		3	1	93	57	235	44

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 38.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1952, CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Boise, Idaho		6	9	135	171	531	92
Boston, Mass.	18	191	216	1,144	1,666	2,558	2,030
Bremerton, Wash.	2	8	5	75	96	443	71
Bridgeport, Conn.	4	12	26	440	374	965	188
Bristol, Conn.		2		47	29	117	13
Brockton, Mass.		11	5	176	126	377	63
Brookline, Mass.		8	1	116	45	159	59
Brownsville, Tex.	3	7	18	261	89	485	63
Buffalo, N. Y.	19	140	211	1,078	692	1,385	961
Burbank, Calif.		32	8	281	305	1,079	210
Burlington, Iowa		4		40	26	204	17
Burlington, Vt.				89	62	362	39
Butte, Mont.			Only 10 months received				
Cambridge, Mass.		24	12	150	206	254	202
Camden, N. J.	2	57	79	510	257	444	296
Canton, Ohio	2	33	23	320	225	891	139
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	3	3	2	86	122	630	74
Champaign, Ill.		3	5	86	64	114	74
Charleston, S. C.	2	33	112	393	262	987	102
Charleston, W. Va.	3	60	89	275	(1)	978	191
Charlotte, N. C.	24	28	471	635	164	1,055	188
Charlottesville, Va.		2	30	49	52	111	22
Chattanooga, Tenn.	29	87	143	841	(1)	878	290
Chelsea, Mass.	1	14	2	168	68	145	35
Chester, Pa.	4	27	52	105	55	39	179
Cheyenne, Wyo.	2	21	11	73	69	721	68
Chicago, Ill.	280	6,261	4,283	13,498	10,979	12,021	8,195
Chicopee, Mass.			No reports received				
Cicero, Ill.	1	64	75	261	140	225	126
Cincinnati, Ohio	32	284	366	1,415	1,199	2,769	648
Clarksburg, W. Va.	1	1	1	41	30	44	29
Cleveland, Ohio	74	738	395	2,174	1,120	10,201	1,063
Cleveland Heights, Ohio		9		141	25	262	29
Clinton, N. J.	2	10	1	126	94	199	30
Clinton, Iowa		5	1	45	53	254	20
Colorado Springs, Colo.		7	1	99	135	597	101
Columbia, Mo.			Only 1 month received				
Columbia, S. C.	11	22	147	429	367	967	267
Columbus, Ga.	8	27	46	367	187	415	137
Columbus, Ohio	17	240	303	1,862	1,576	3,203	622
Compton, Calif.	1	49	18	445	222	808	157
Concord, N. H.			3	43	39	131	8
Corpus Christi, Tex.	8	32	317	741	359	1,304	322
Council Bluffs, Iowa		6	8	101	76	295	137
Covington, Ky.	3	27	83	244	146	492	138
Cranston, R. I.		2	1	102	86	211	25
Cumberland, Md.		5	1	77	58	151	58
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio		2		66	50	122	19
Dallas, Tex.	62	387	904	4,111	969	8,494	2,468
Danville, Ill.	1	12	9	105	77	113	68
Danville, Va.		7	12	107	199	392	78
Davenport, Iowa		19	1	195	135	835	110
Dayton, Ohio	22	132	280	803	445	2,113	411
Daytona Beach, Fla.	1	8	53	184	154	269	78
Dearborn, Mich.	2	26	42	340	302	1,618	326
Decatur, Ill.	1	13	6	252	86	580	81
Denver, Colo.	18	462	236	3,050	1,750	5,205	1,027
Des Moines, Iowa	8	43	39	847	472	1,448	299
Detroit, Mich.	109	2,253	3,614	8,770	3,045	22,715	5,335
Doquet, Iowa		1		38	39	258	9
Duluth, Minn.		2	1	209	221	970	155
Durham, N. C.	5	17	509	245	165	564	89
East Chicago, Ind.	9	35	22	180	202	452	123
East Cleveland, Ohio		9		115	30	279	23
East Hartford, Conn.				114	74	164	26

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 38.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1952, CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
East Orange, N. J.	1	27	7	468	177	307	56
East Providence, R. I.		2	3	84	46	179	14
East St. Louis, Ill.	14	199	423	371	107	429	209
Easton, Pa.	1	1	2	45	29	121	47
Eau Claire, Wis.		5		74	50	200	28
El Paso, Tex.	6	96	91	785	365	1,787	508
Elgin, Ill.		6	10	54	27	131	20
Elizabeth, N. J.	3	38	37	423	257	523	205
Elkhart, Ind.		4		74	66	146	43
Elmira, N. Y.		1		148	118	393	48
Elyria, Ohio.	1	3	16	50	30	120	17
Enid, Okla.		4	1	69	54	374	46
Erie, Pa.			Only 6 months received				
Euclid, Ohio.		6		33	10	279	19
Eugene, Oreg.	1	7	16	114	167	605	91
Evanston, Ill.		26	55	150	249	617	66
Evansville, Ind.	6	75	55	579	421	1,319	440
Everett, Mass.		7	2	133	81	196	26
Everett, Wash.		14	5	162	82	655	71
Fairmont, W. Va.			Only 9 months received				
Fall River, Mass.		9	10	281	154	665	107
Fargo, N. Dak.		5	1	51	70	310	39
Fayetteville, N. C.	1	44	59	195	82	464	147
Ferndale, Mich.	1	9	1	69	61	156	47
Fitchburg, Mass.		1		106	93	334	20
Flint, Mich.	3	80	220	724	583	1,680	264
Fond du Lac, Wis.				63	41	359	23
Fort Dodge, Iowa			No reports received				
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	2	14	6	244	205	405	92
Fort Smith, Ark.			Only 6 months received				
Fort Wayne, Ind.	5	36	31	447	302	938	209
Fort Worth, Tex.	45	149	138	1,871	456	3,972	944
Framingham, Mass.	1	2	1	33	29	44	19
Fresno, Calif.	1	109	82	673	358	1,300	436
Gadsden, Ala.	7	1	81	127	43	104	77
Gainesville, Fla.	1	3	31	152	65	245	43
Galesburg, Ill.		6	10	63	37	179	42
Galveston, Tex.			No reports received				
Garfield, N. J.		3	5	66	32	101	31
Gary, Ind.	20	140	260	652	596	1,296	353
Glendale, Calif.		30	8	441	247	985	188
Gloucester, Mass.			Only 9 months received				
Grand Forks, N. Dak.			1	59	38	288	15
Grand Rapids, Mich.	2	58	25	716	221	2,080	233
Granite City, Ill.		8	1	99	25	186	44
Great Falls, Mont.	1	6	11	59	126	328	69
Green Bay, Wis.		1	1	76	46	181	31
Greensboro, N. C.	8	31	466	375	236	543	126
Greenville, Miss.	4	1	14	71	86	151	6
Greenville, S. C.	6	24	53	449	239	533	200
Greenwich, Conn.		1		56	27	74	13
Hackensack, N. J.		11	23	90	52	115	40
Hagerstown, Md.		6		193	56	319	31
Hamilton, N. J.		5		61	122	170	37
Hamilton, Ohio.	3	29	57	244	136	368	141
Hammond, Ind.	2	24	11	273	306	828	156
Hamtramck, Mich.		18	40	142	146	299	126
Harrisburg, Pa.	4	40	30	487	201	427	119
Hartford, Conn.	5	81	96	760	530	1,101	354
Hattiesburg, Miss.	3	1	19	66	34	72	20
Haverford, Pa.		1		79	45	127	22
Haverhill, Mass.		1		134	47	167	21
Hazleton, Pa.				32	11	56	20
Hempstead, N. Y.	1	9	9	85	89	115	45
High Point, N. C.	4	5	166	172	63	209	23

TABLE 38.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1952, CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift		Auto thrift
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Highland Park, Mich.		17	25	199	230	791	142
Hoboken, N. J.		8	50	120	60	70	80
Holyoke, Mass.		1	2	82	77	193	68
Honolulu, T. H.	13	49	54	1,441	412	2,901	311
Hot Springs, Ark.	5	23	70	70	48	71	26
Houston, Tex.	134	346	250	4,426	1,396	5,218	2,080
Huntington, W. Va.	6	18	109	181	102	366	138
Huntington Park, Calif.	1	28	3	198	187	490	106
Hutchinson, Kans.		3	5	103	63	321	34
Independence, Mo.	3	12	1	137	91	243	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	36	452	404	2,489	1,625	3,681	1,306
Inglewood, Calif.	2	38	15	397	300	574	115
Iowa City, Iowa		1	1	26	32	105	13
Irondequoit, N. Y.				37	5	88	2
Irvington, N. J.	2	12	3	361	78	238	40
Ithaca, N. Y.	2	4	5	75	73	155	29
Jackson, Mich.		8	13	183	168	577	50
Jackson, Miss.	18	16	32	232	114	600	80
Jackson, Tenn.	4	7	8	116	63	154	42
Jacksonville, Fla.	18	177	128	1,499	1,200	2,293	547
Jamestown, N. Y.		2	1	83	48	126	19
Jefferson City, Mo.		9	2	23	26	92	16
Jersey City, N. J.		104	227	794	302	747	689
Johnson City, Tenn.	1	10	10	98	32	121	44
Johnstown, Pa.		10	6	98	76	250	64
Joliet, Ill.	1	18	22	96	70	224	71
Joplin, Mo.			No reports received				
Kalamazoo, Mich.	1	13	18	205	175	781	81
Kankakee, Ill.	4	14	4	75	29	145	26
Kannapolis, N. C.	2		87	33	25	107	17
Kansas City, Kans.	10	98	91	595	253	1,044	310
Kansas City, Mo.	42	490	492	2,050	1,687	2,760	664
Kearny, N. J.	3	6	2	72	52	128	24
Kenosha, Wis.		7	1	103	57	335	60
Key West, Fla.			No reports received				
Kingston, N. Y.		3	2	36	50	143	36
Knoxville, Tenn.	11	53	137	621	344	536	388
Kokomo, Ind.			Only 6 months received				
La Crosse, Wis.	2	2	1	86	58	527	75
La Grange, Ga.	10	3	11	71	38	135	40
Lackawanna, N. Y.	1	3	28	53	33	69	46
LaFayette, Ind.		4	16	121	98	498	29
Lafayette, La.			No reports received				
Lake Charles, La.	5	15	32	136	96	261	33
Lakeland, Fla.	2	2	23	306	186	199	50
Lakewood, Ohio.		6	2	134	40	277	36
Lancaster, Pa.		10	40	102	54	365	43
Lansing, Mich.	2	10	13	190	116	738	70
Laredo, Tex.		7	36	103	60	177	36
Laurel, Miss.	1	2	3	75	24	88	10
Lawrence, Mass.	1	4	11	184	51	293	64
Lawton, Okla.	6	26	37	187	98	363	69
Lebanon, Pa.			No reports received				
Lewiston, Maine			2	69	34	311	17
Lexington, Ky.	7	69	133	487	263	603	145
Lima, Ohio.		12	48	199	106	408	99
Lincoln, Neb.	1	4	60	236	160	908	82
Lincoln Park, Mich.			No reports received				
Linden, N. J.		6	3	132	50	157	41
Little Rock, Ark.	8	75	22	438	(¹)	1,584	199
Lockport, N. Y.	1	3	1	39	16	84	31
Long Beach, Calif.	2	257	164	1,745	(¹)	3,347	853
Lorain, Ohio	2	46	32	166	103	221	54
Los Angeles, Calif.	81	2,566	3,620	11,259	12,212	19,616	6,241
Louisville, Ky.	40	530	582	2,811	1,897	2,387	1,774

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 38.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1952, CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Lowell, Mass.		17		188	111	323	79
Lower Merion, Pa.		10		174	96	242	30
Lubbock, Tex.	9	29	61	519	340	1,189	205
Lynchburg, Va.	1	10	68	135	34	282	33
Lynn, Mass.	1	8	3	374	231	759	156
Lynwood, Calif.		24		149	118	307	55
Macon, Ga.	12	33	21	566	198	548	254
Madison, Wis.	1	10	4	148	181	690	76
Malden, Mass.		6	3	81	68	291	43
Manchester, N. H.	1	2	2	74	75	315	33
Manitowec, Wis.		1		45	42	306	36
Mansfield, Ohio	2	20	11	199	112	394	88
Maplewood, N. J.	2			45	18	32	12
Marion, Ind.	2	6		55	29	276	26
Marion, Ohio	1	9	2	126	83	321	48
Mason City, Iowa	1	1		32	29	184	25
Massillon, Ohio	1	7	3	95	11	192	14
Maywood, Ill.	1	14	9	89	65	192	23
McKeesport, Pa.	1	13	21	64	63	278	82
Medford, Mass.		5	1	138	44	255	25
Melrose, Mass.				64	14	98	11
Memphis, Tenn.	48	187	174	1,371	785	1,587	571
Meriden, Conn.		4	5	129	18	153	67
Meridian, Miss.		5	153	165	96	294	36
Miami, Fla.	40	263	259	2,323	1,158	2,697	970
Miami Beach, Fla.	1	26	9	337	624	715	120
Michigan City, Ind.		7	18	79	131	407	50
Middletown, Conn.	1	1	2	46	26	99	6
Middletown, Ohio		6	9	96	65	307	70
Milwaukee, Wis.	26	129	207	667	1,421	4,516	905
Minneapolis, Minn.	11	297	75	1,930	1,164	3,152	1,081
Mishawaka, Ind.		2	3	43	41	181	21
Mobile, Ala.	21	68	246	838	166	744	262
Moline, Ill.	1	17		54	58	236	55
Monroe, La.	8	9	8	169	64	270	66
Montclair, N. J.	1		8	71	66	145	27
Montgomery, Ala.	21	39	81	526	264	628	246
Morgantown, W. Va.		5		32	46	59	18
Mount Lebanon, Pa.	1	6	5	14	12	36	20
Mount Vernon, N. Y.		10	12	132	79	120	93
Muncie, Ind.	2	22	2	201	171	749	168
Muskegon, Mich.	2	27	35	170	162	429	57
Muskogee, Okla.	2	7	6	219	72	248	56
Nashua, N. H.	2		2	116	32	327	17
Nashville, Tenn.	42	124	126	766	557	1,069	467
New Albany, Ind.	3	2	1	90	85	306	30
New Bedford, Mass.	3	16	11	274	221	918	147
New Britain, Conn.			Only 6 months received				
New Brunswick, N. J.	1	14	15	152	36	326	91
New Castle, Pa.	3	15	1	107	43	153	54
New Haven, Conn.	3	20	47	613	410	865	201
New Kensington, Pa.		4	1	25	29	62	32
New London, Conn.		3	6	134	77	256	55
New Orleans, La.	66	404	621	1,627	1,285	2,020	1,839
New Rochelle, N. Y.	1	10	31	131	121	220	44
New York, N. Y.	306	8,757	8,042	42,591	40,582	30,567	11,496
Newark, N. J.	37	426	752	3,344	1,516	2,841	1,281
Newark, Ohio			Only 11 months received				
Newburgh, N. Y.	1		6	82	73	192	44
Newport, Ky.	3	22	12	106	72	130	45
Newport, R. I.		7	8	140	81	276	62
Newport News, Va.	12	25	106	340	213	695	112
Newton, Mass.		5	3	282	216	495	64
Niagara Falls, N. Y.		5	33	91	180	316	163
Norfolk, Va.	30	327	1,184	1,852	1,441	2,197	1,098
Norman, Okla.				34	63	188	52

TABLE 38.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1952, CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegli- gent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Norristown, Pa.			9	63	25	87	46
North Bergen, N. J.			Only 11 months received				
North Little Rock, Ark.	4	25	60	183	104	364	114
Northampton, Mass.			2	33	55	92	10
Norwalk, Conn.	2	3	36	127	82	262	24
Norwich, Conn.		8		8	81	105	16
Norwood, Ohio		6	3	89	44	131	24
Nutley, N. J.		1	11	35	21	97	7
Oak Park, Ill.				125	88	241	48
Oak Ridge, Tenn.		2	33	20	23	134	10
Oakland, Calif.	13	673	337	2,684	495	6,618	1,179
Odessa, Tex.	5	13	10	140	110	366	137
Ogden, Utah	2	28	33	233	193	1,217	194
Oklahoma City, Okla.	17	114	130	1,632	1,337	2,622	869
Omaha, Nebr.	11	81	34	904	251	2,090	639
Orange, N. J.	1	4	18	129	46	113	28
Orlando, Fla.	5	11	190	265	180	386	299
Oshkosh, Wis.	1	3		75	46	522	45
Ottumwa, Iowa		3	6	43	23	175	44
Owensboro, Ky.		15	27	134	81	380	104
Paducah, Ky.			Only 1 month received				
Palo Alto, Calif.		1	2	101	165	469	33
Panama City, Fla.	3			105	65	71	24
Parkersburg, W. Va.		4	1	98	85	181	47
Parma, Ohio		2		48	43	163	5
Pasadena, Calif.	2	47	35	674	430	1,371	162
Passaic, N. J.		14	9	278	115	157	79
Paterson, N. J.	8	28	114	573	97	678	214
Pawtucket, R. I.			Only 4 months received				
Pensacola, Fla.	4	11	139	326	133	532	109
Peoria, Ill.	4	93	106	492	190	1,016	221
Perth Amboy, N. J.		4	39	84	66	169	38
Petersburg, Va.	2	26	107	105	129	428	112
Philadelphia, Pa.			Records system undergoing revision				
Phoenix, Ariz.	10	131	83	1,272	354	2,697	730
Pine Bluff, Ark.	3	21	23	192	123	91	28
Pittsburgh, Pa.	25	536	246	1,934	959	452	2,196
Pittsfield, Mass.		5		138	47	220	34
Plainfield, N. J.		2	4	135	114	420	98
Pocatello, Idaho	2	7	25	135	102	456	117
Pomona, Calif.		19	8	106	110	571	98
Pontiac, Mich.	3	20	88	458	166	626	122
Port Arthur, Tex.	2	4	25	58	25	211	37
Port Huron, Mich.	1	19	11	138	48	498	37
Portland, Maine		17	13	199	120	598	136
Portland, Oreg.	10	233	142	2,642	1,678	4,437	869
Portsmouth, Ohio	1	17	9	249	132	369	76
Portsmouth, Va.	5	37	378	471	307	716	189
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.		7	22	222	93	318	38
Providence, R. I.	2	59	61	1,313	528	1,804	678
Provo, Utah	1			141	55	569	29
Pueblo, Colo.	3	60	16	356	325	815	295
Quincy, Ill.		6	4	129	54	502	66
Quincy, Mass.		14	3	197	78	301	69
Racine, Wis.	2	3	5	129	106	642	46
Raleigh, N. C.	6	19	231	314	186	573	109
Rapid City, S. Dak.		3	1	69	71	238	36
Reading, Pa.		15	16	230	172	632	124
Redondo Beach, Calif.		14	4	227	48	202	43
Redwood City, Calif.		6	7	112	103	467	59
Reno, Nev.	3	59	11	334	374	526	112
Revere, Mass.		11	4	118	86	201	80
Richmond, Calif.	7	67	76	604	213	2,302	177
Richmond, Ind.	1	4	3	61	57	84	45
Richmond, Va.	34	185	256	1,276	996	2,508	1,184
Riverside, Calif.	1	12	30	221	143	682	65

TABLE 38.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1952, CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegli- gent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Roanoke, Va.	6	13	44	226	239	573	115
Rochester, Minn.	1	3	74	31	115	19	
Rochester, N. Y.	3	35	78	837	434	2,137	350
Rock Island, Ill.	2	32	3	111	140	323	104
Rockford, Ill.	3	10	16	270	125	599	82
Rocky Mount, N. C.	1	1	63	112	54	209	29
Rome, Ga.	2	1	71	94	56	75	56
Rome, N. Y.	1		1	48	36	123	20
Roswell, N. Mex.	4	1	3	63	44	161	45
Royal Oak, Mich.	1	8		163	50	408	83
Sacramento, Calif.	8	147	52	538	1,016	2,015	635
Saginaw, Mich.	6	16	154	266	141	1,209	102
St. Cloud, Minn.		3		46	46	277	12
St. Joseph, Mo.		18	6	207	104	591	97
St. Louis, Mo.	101	1,127	2,405	4,505	1,877	6,990	2,789
St. Paul, Minn.	4	131	34	1,145	381	3,034	386
St. Petersburg, Fla.	8	15	14	508	298	679	78
Salem, Mass.		2		169	33	158	32
Salem, Oreg.	1			178	79	673	57
Salina, Kans.	3	7	3	76	72	443	56
Salt Lake City, Utah	4	61	28	892	518	2,249	399
San Angelo, Tex.	4	11	31	186	51	233	70
San Antonio, Tex.	51	243	427	2,169	1,061	3,834	814
San Bernardino, Calif.		33	37	448	350	867	193
San Diego, Calif.	19	207	139	1,199	1,669	3,378	1,289
San Francisco, Calif.	45	1,250	677	4,637	1,758	8,302	3,543
San Jose, Calif.	2	44	20	390	81	1,976	300
San Leandro, Calif.	1	21	8	123	90	347	44
San Mateo, Calif.	1	8	8	90	125	545	48
Sandusky, Ohio		7	25	117	71	285	28
Santa Ana, Calif.	1	7	13	208	135	652	108
Santa Barbara, Calif.		12	33	198	141	751	61
Santa Fe, N. Mex.				Only 11 months received			
Santa Monica, Calif.	2	61	36	533	643	1,114	173
Savannah, Ga.	25	75	355	725	532	672	331
Schenectady, N. Y.	1	12	3	159	121	298	98
Scranton, Pa.	1	13	15	346	106	349	87
Seattle, Wash.	13	541	137	3,133	1,428	4,818	1,646
Shaker Heights, Ohio		3	4	67	32	191	28
Sharon, Pa.		6	4	66	25	97	10
Sheboygan, Wis.		1		52	33	181	40
Shreveport, La.	26	8	38	142	242	758	189
Sioux City, Iowa	4	21	12	202	150	760	155
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.		4	1	144	110	458	38
Somerville, Mass.		18		311	68	145	75
South Bend, Ind.	3	44	72	438	307	1,100	145
South Gate, Calif.	1	57	1	306	219	404	103
Spartanburg, S. C.	6	13	12	172	97	427	86
Spokane, Wash.	1	100	43	605	718	3,306	438
Springfield, Ill.	2	34	22	287	158	700	205
Springfield, Mass.	1	21	33	308	165	676	206
Springfield, Mo.	1	19	4	197	175	425	73
Springfield, Ohio	2	25	42	235	101	655	98
Stamford, Conn.	3	25	45	457	276	639	109
Steubenville, Ohio	2	20	13	86	71	114	33
Stockton, Calif.	2	157	48	738	575	1,372	250
Stratford, Conn.		4	1	49	84	146	17
Superior, Wis.		2	2	94	27	487	40
Syracuse, N. Y.	2	48	23	631	498	1,466	251
Tacoma, Wash.	3	137	8	806	504	1,591	326
Tallahassee, Fla.	6	6	69	179	66	201	49
Tampa, Fla.	17	94	175	997	475	1,342	318
Taunton, Mass.		2	4	122	29	238	34
Teaneck, N. J.	1		2	86	32	57	16
Tempe, Ariz.	4	8	18	79	47	218	71

TABLE 38.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1952, CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary— breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift		Auto thrift
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Terre Haute, Ind.	5	12	13	297	133	572	122
Toledo, Ohio	12	231	271	1,155	1,126	2,991	450
Topeka, Kans.	4	92	44	340	181	571	134
Torrington, Conn.				64	13	52	10
Trenton, N. J.	4	49	105	552	249	506	174
Troy, N. Y.	1	11	15	258	82	99	95
Tucson, Ariz.	2	04	09	409	352	1,336	307
Tulsa, Okla.	16	100	103	1,102	741	1,688	439
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	9	6	150	93	71	129	20
Tyler, Tex.			Complete data not received				
Union City, N. J.		8	18	157	51	117	117
Union, N. J.		7	13	128	61	173	22
University City, Mo.	2	6		140	121	206	25
Upper Darby, Pa.		6	23	161	60	400	49
Utica, N. Y.	1	7	2	294	101	515	108
Vallejo, Calif.	3	23	22	140	134	474	148
Valley Stream, N. Y.		4	1	97	59	122	34
Vancouver, Wash.		6	6	193	112	458	42
Vicksburg, Miss.	5	4	4	42	22	46	8
Waco, Tex.	3	9	107	297	61	865	121
Waltham, Mass.		2	2	89	58	347	26
Warren, Ohio	3	19	6	171	113	337	89
Warwick, R. I.	1	1	1	135	96	190	16
Washington, D. C.	72	943	4,592	5,391	2,635	9,492	1,733
Washington, Pa.		1		41	43	124	30
Waterbury, Conn.		6	9	218	148	332	134
Waterloo, Iowa	2	12	3	118	20	465	66
Watertown, Mass.		3		111	62	168	24
Watertown, N. Y.		4	14	113	87	281	39
Waukegan, Ill.	2	18	52	111	63	270	81
Wausau, Wis.			2	38	24	270	11
Wauwatosa, Wis.	1	1		68	21	186	12
West Allis, Wis.		4	1	28	35	376	31
West Hartford, Conn.		2		80	37	43	7
West Haven, Conn.			Only 11 months received				
West New York, N. J.			Complete data not received				
West Orange, N. J.	2	1		85	60	130	11
West Palm Beach, Fla.		4		160	88	195	33
Weymouth, Mass.			No reports received				
Wheeling, W. Va.	1	17	2	100	79	71	74
White Plains, N. Y.	1	15	53	171	204	340	54
Wichita, Kans.	11	74	163	1,036	603	2,064	385
Wichita Falls, Tex.	10	46	225	301	326	902	490
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1	8	9	116	91	193	68
Wilkinsburg, Pa.		20	8	109	31	130	34
Williamsport, Pa.		6	2	149	56	352	63
Wilmington, Del.		61	27	694	432	1,114	242
Wilmington, N. C.	9	25	261	235	118	406	125
Winona, Minn.		1		43	46	242	12
Winston-Salem, N. C.	16	40	185	422	151	462	121
Woodbridge, N. J.			No reports received				
Woonsocket, R. I.	2	7	1	102	120	155	51
Worcester, Mass.	1	44	9	625	310	983	284
Wyandotte, Mich.	2	3	1	125	66	264	47
Yakima, Wash.	3	28	16	253	153	1,067	95
Yonkers, N. Y.	8	16	33	369	122	672	160
York, Pa.	1	10	15	225	92	531	99
Youngstown, Ohio	10	76	29	536	458	923	217
Zanesville, Ohio	1	8	2	112	61	320	91

1 Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.

Offenses in Territories and Possessions

A complete set of crime reports was received in 1952 from each of eight law enforcement agencies in Territories and possessions of the United States. Urban and rural data are combined in the reporting by agencies in the Territories and possessions except that the figures for Honolulu City were separately reported.

TABLE 39.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN IN UNITED STATES TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS, 1952

[Population figures based on 1950 decennial census]

Jurisdiction reporting	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					Over \$50	Under \$50	
Guam: Population, 59,498; number of offenses known.....	1	7	35	132	30	40	115
Hawaii:							
Hawaii County, population, 68,350; number of offenses known.....	2	1	13	134	14	230	7
Honolulu City, population, 248,034; number of offenses known.....	13	49	54	1,441	412	2,901	311
Honolulu County, population, 104,986; number of offenses known.....	8	6	18	340	103	580	68
Kauai County, population, 29,905; number of offenses known.....			5	74	22	140	4
Maui County, population, 48,519; number of offenses known.....	3		8	213	61	306	78
Isthmus of Panama: Canal Zone, popula- tion, 52,822; number of offenses known.....		8	8	149	111	1,063	18
Puerto Rico: Population, 2,210,703; num- ber of offenses known.....	145	124	649	2,674	716	5,854	116

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SUPPLEMENTAL CRIME DATA

A supplementary crime report furnished by the larger police agencies (cities with 25,000 or over in population) furnished interesting and useful analyses not obtained in the basic monthly crime report requested of all contributors.

Of the larger departments, 402, representing a combined population of 56.9 million, reported that 53.7 percent of the 7,500 offenses of rape were forcible in nature, while 3,470, or 46.3 percent, were characterized as statutory cases (no force used—victim under age of consent).

Over 52 percent (22,175) of the 42,443 robberies occurred on the streets or highways and 13,902 (32.8 percent) involved banks, chain stores, oil stations, and other commercial establishments. Only about one out of 11 was a residence robbery.

Over three-fourths of the 249,093 burglaries occurred during the night and of the 59,097 daylight burglaries over three-fourths involved dwellings. Residence burglaries numbering 101,520, night and day, represented over two-fifths of the total.

Thefts of accessories and articles from automobiles constituted 40.6 percent of the 575,996 larcenies reported while pocket-pickings and purse-snatchings represented only 3.3 percent of the thefts. Available information as to frequency trends from month to month for the several types of larceny offenses is presented under the heading of seasonal variations beginning on page 85.

Police reported 122,238 autos stolen and 112,898 or 92.4 percent recovered for the 402 cities mentioned above.

TABLE 40.—OFFENSE ANALYSIS, BY NATURE OF CRIMINAL ACT, TIME AND PLACE OF COMMISSION, AND VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN, 1952

[Offenses known to the police in 402 cities over 25,000 in population; total population, 56,897,992 based on 1950 decennial census]

Classification	Number of offenses	Percent distribution
Escape:		
Total	7,500	100.0
Forcible.....	4,030	53.7
Statutory.....	3,470	46.3
Robbery:		
Total	42,443	100.0
Highway.....	22,175	52.2
Commercial house.....	11,489	27.1
Oil station.....	1,645	3.9
Chain store.....	680	1.6
Residence.....	3,726	8.8
Bank.....	88	.2
Miscellaneous.....	2,640	6.2
Burglary—breaking or entering:		
Total	249,093	100.0
Residence (dwelling):		
Committed during night.....	57,012	22.9
Committed during day.....	44,508	17.9
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):		
Committed during night.....	132,984	53.3
Committed during day.....	14,589	5.9
Larceny—thrift (except auto theft) (grouped according to value of article stolen):		
Total	573,996	100.0
\$50 and over.....	169,082	29.4
\$5 to \$50.....	331,520	57.5
Under \$5.....	75,394	13.1
Larceny—thrift (grouped as type of offense):		
Total	575,996	100.0
Pocket-picking.....	7,788	1.4
Purse-snatching.....	10,936	1.9
Shoplifting.....	21,493	3.7
Thefts from autos (exclusive of auto accessories).....	121,035	21.0
Auto accessories.....	112,669	19.6
Bicycles.....	85,015	14.8
All others.....	217,070	37.6

Over a quarter of a billion dollars property loss was reported by 383 of the cities represented in the foregoing tabulation. Additional information from these cities reflects an average loss of \$1,060 in 119,275 auto thefts and a loss of \$117 on the average in 847,486 robberies, burglaries, and larcenies.

Victims lost \$235 in the average robbery in 1952, a 21 percent increase over the \$194 average robbery loss of 1951. The average burglary loss in 1952 was \$180 or an increase of more than 29 percent over the 1951 figure of \$139.

The average theft loss other than autos was \$81 in 1952, almost 31 percent higher than the corresponding 1951 loss.

TABLE 41.—VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN, BY TYPE OF CRIME, 1952

[Based on the reports of 383 cities over 25,000 in population; total population, 55,169,175 based on 1950 decennial census. All values have been rounded off to even dollars]

Classification	Number of offenses	Value of property stolen	Average value per offense
TOTAL	966,761	\$325,492,490	\$233
Robbery.....	41,864	9,822,274	235
Burglary.....	243,011	43,707,833	180
Larceny—thft.....	562,611	45,505,812	81
Auto theft.....	119,275	126,456,571	1,060

Automobiles represent over 55 percent of the merchandise stolen by criminals. The remainder is made up of currency, 11 percent; jewelry, 8 percent; clothing, 6 percent; furs, 4 percent; and bicycles, automobile accessories, luggage, and miscellaneous items, 16 percent.

Victims of auto thefts are more likely to recover their stolen property than are victims of other types of thefts. While 92 percent of the stolen automobiles are located, only 18 percent of the value of other articles is recovered.

These observations are based on the figures of 380 cities over 25,000 population representing a total of 52,907,222 inhabitants. The following table reflects the value of property stolen by type of property, the value recovered, and the percentage of recovery.

TABLE 42.—VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND VALUE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED, BY TYPE OF PROPERTY, 1952

[Based on reports of 380 cities over 25,000 in population; total population, 52,907,222 based on 1950 decennial census. All values have been rounded off to even dollars]

Type of property	Value of property		Percent recovered
	Stolen	Recovered	
TOTAL	\$216,371,811	\$127,798,812	59.1
Currency, notes, etc.....	21,554,919	2,514,070	10.2
Jewelry and precious metals.....	16,937,071	2,287,692	13.5
Furs.....	7,813,476	483,602	6.2
Clothing.....	12,455,297	2,378,184	19.1
Locally stolen automobiles.....	119,366,967	110,253,494	92.4
Miscellaneous.....	35,244,090	9,871,770	28.0

AGE, SEX, AND RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED

Under the original plans of the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police it was contemplated that annual reports would be requested of contributing law enforcement agencies for the purpose of collecting data as to the age, sex, and race of persons dealt with by the police. During the early years of the uniform crime reporting program, however, the introduction of new reports was held to a minimum so that greater emphasis could be placed on the growth of the reporting area and the quality of crime figures collected through the basic reports of offenses known to the police and the annual returns of persons charged and persons found guilty.

In lieu of reports dealing with the age, sex, and race of persons arrested, the FBI in the past has gleaned what information of this type was available from the fingerprint arrest cards received at the Identification Division of the FBI in Washington. This source for such information, it has always been recognized, was incomplete since the information was necessarily limited to cases in which persons taken into custody were fingerprinted and the fingerprint cards forwarded to Washington. The practice as to fingerprinting arrested persons, particularly in the lower age groups, is not consistent and the incompleteness that might be expected, resulted. However, for two decades a great deal of information relative to this general subject was provided by this source.

Several years ago, the FBI began experimenting with different types of forms to be used by the police in reporting on the age, sex, and race of persons taken into custody and as a result a form which appeared to contain the most advantages was finally adopted and the police during recent years have been encouraged in its use. The form provides for recording separately for each crime class within the uniform classification of offenses, excluding traffic, arrests by sex for individual ages 15-24 and for arrests under 15 years of age as a group. Grouped also are ages 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49 and 50 and over. The columns for race include White, Negro, Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all others.

The report form adopted provides for the recording of persons taken into custody and formally charged as well as persons arrested and released without a formal charge being placed against them. Juvenile arrests were intended to be included opposite the offense classification in connection with which they were taken into custody regardless of the technical charge, such as juvenile delinquency, which might be placed against them.

Questionnaires accompanying the annual returns furnished considerable information about them and the tabulations on the following pages were limited to the reports of those cities which from all indications had been prepared in accordance with the instructions adopted for such reports.

Some of the questions were designed to determine whether the reporting department included all juveniles taken into custody for offenses within its jurisdiction in conformity with uniform crime reporting procedures. In addition to the answers to these questions, the nature of the entries in the lower-age columns in relation to the entire return shed further light on the usability of each report.

A number of departments whose reports were used in the tabulations volunteered the information that there were other agencies in the community which on occasions detained juveniles under circumstances amounting to technical arrest, which activity was not reflected in the police age, sex, and race of persons arrested report. Thus, it is quite probable the arrest figures herein presented, while far more complete than comparable data obtained from an examination of fingerprint arrest records, are still conservative in the lower-age groups.

Data pertaining to persons arrested should not be used as an indication of the volume of crime as there are many offenses committed for which no one is arrested. The offenses known to the police data on earlier pages of this bulletin provide the best source for information as to the extent and fluctuation of crime in general. As a further word of caution, the figures presented as to the age, sex, and race of persons arrested during 1952 should not be compared with the data compiled from fingerprint records as presented in previous issues of the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin since the age, sex, and race arrest statistics for 1952 and those for all prior periods are from completely incomparable sources.

Number of Arrests

The age, sex, and race of persons arrested report forms were requested first from the police in cities with a population in excess of 25,000 and the form has met with growing favorable response and interest on the part of the police generally. In 1952 for the first time the form was forwarded to cities with a population under 25,000 and the response, while very encouraging, was not considered sufficiently widespread to include the summary data in the tabulations for the first year. In this connection it may be observed that it is the aim under the uniform crime reporting program to include at some future date tabulations on the age, sex, and race of persons arrested for cities of all sizes as well as for the rural areas.

Complete reports as to the age, sex, and race of persons arrested were received for 1952 from 232 cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants representing a combined urban population of 23,334,305 which is a little more than one-third of the population of cities in this group and approximately 15 percent of the total population of the country. The arrests reported by this group of 232 cities number 1,110,675 and, by way of comparison, it may be observed that fingerprint arrest records received at the FBI during 1952 from all law-enforcement agencies numbered 847,938.

Age

Of the 1,110,675 arrests reported by the 232 cities over 25,000 in population represented in this study, 86,128 or 7.8 percent were of persons who had not yet reached their eighteenth birthday while 13.3 percent were under 21 and 23.1 percent were under 25 years of age.

As an indication of the participation of youth in crimes against property it is observed that while only 7.8 percent of all persons arrested were 17 years of age or less, this group accounted for 19.4 percent of the arrests for robbery, 36.9 percent of the arrests for larceny, 47.8 percent of the arrests for burglary, and 52.6 percent of all auto theft arrests.

Nearly half (48 percent) of all persons arrested for crimes against property involved people who had not yet reached their twenty-first birthday.

TABLE 43.—ARRESTS BY AGE GROUPS, 1952; 232 CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION

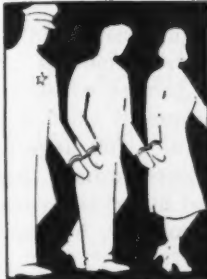
[Total population 23,334,305, based on 1950 decennial census]

TOTAL All Ages	Age																	50 and over	Not known
	Un- der 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49			
	33,612	13,696	18,190	20,534	21,093	21,045	19,361	25,163	26,096	27,347	30,273	144,264	139,546	137,531	126,964	108,283	193,599	1,544	
Criminal homicide:																			
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,988	12	4	14	22	25	34	29	28	44	40	63	246	199	100	137	82	140	
(b) Manslaughter by negligence	961	10	6	17	32	36	36	35	32	55	55	63	111	145	83	14	74	119	
Robbery	6,554	370	170	320	411	401	382	320	393	384	305	344	1,216	1,036	373	194	106	1,000	
Aggravated assault	11,882	189	115	141	196	230	290	300	332	418	475	456	2,201	1,910	1,580	1,163	696	1,130	
Other assaults	45,539	350	209	408	646	813	1,001	1,002	1,328	1,480	1,695	1,877	9,398	8,158	6,095	4,443	2,829	3,785	
Burglary—breaking or entering	32,744	5,577	1,792	1,891	1,699	1,173	1,059	922	747	710	709	659	2,386	1,402	843	549	328	382	
Larceny— theft	39,871	7,975	2,155	2,391	2,174	1,971	1,530	1,014	1,025	1,118	992	1,058	4,477	3,357	2,623	2,159	1,576	2,772	
Auto theft	11,996	1,592	1,554	1,807	1,361	810	645	449	426	418	294	285	1,039	607	324	172	81	125	
Embezzlement and fraud	6,505	39	38	68	49	144	107	110	130	170	171	244	1,385	1,228	917	630	415	655	
Stolen property: buying, receiving, etc.	1,767	155	54	60	60	71	60	42	60	52	62	63	216	245	189	143	113	122	
Forgery and counterfeiting	3,989	42	39	68	94	144	109	106	189	171	187	162	843	655	451	281	203	223	
Rape	3,031	41	33	96	107	159	150	120	110	143	97	91	327	219	156	93	52	85	
Prostitution and commercialized vice	13,438	11	14	28	95	205	417	482	709	945	876	688	2,894	1,800	1,485	797	439	521	
Other sex offenses	10,058	462	198	270	289	254	275	290	335	390	367	436	1,690	1,369	1,052	808	600	987	
Narcotic drug laws	3,103	6	6	25	59	90	105	115	172	204	223	201	737	421	290	109	110	170	
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	8,059	190	97	188	242	303	290	242	294	297	302	304	1,526	1,206	871	634	415	633	
Offenses against family and children	11,028	344	91	127	127	174	186	253	294	366	397	425	2,512	2,030	1,493	972	599	638	
Liquor laws	16,217	62	119	344	554	596	574	455	313	322	319	445	2,169	2,161	2,111	1,870	1,402	2,423	
Driving while intoxicated	41,350	16	9	57	133	282	442	524	796	943	1,059	1,275	7,080	6,908	6,503	5,491	4,072	5,590	
Disorderly conduct	125,260	3,363	1,428	2,351	2,957	3,388	3,877	4,267	4,165	4,548	20,349	17,240	14,994	12,941	9,298	13,891	9,501	56	
Drunkennes	504,025	129	287	823	1,495	2,547	3,228	3,550	3,366	7,074	7,811	6,953	31,423	62,059	72,574	75,174	9,945	131,715	
Vagrancy	45,737	122	128	433	1,010	1,324	1,178	952	1,168	1,288	1,281	1,270	5,462	4,932	5,033	4,739	4,510	10,885	
Gambling	35,738	39	25	68	129	212	240	236	305	452	538	721	4,085	4,400	3,955	3,552	2,775	4,911	
Suspicion	1,143	790	1,379	2,386	2,456	2,296	1,802	1,900	1,843	1,691	1,777	6,975	5,047	3,978	2,978	2,090	2,978	4,427	
All other offenses	105,999	11,373	4,306	4,833	4,412	3,521	3,266	2,831	3,396	3,313	3,145	3,393	13,389	11,065	9,361	7,537	5,759	10,118	

TABLE 44.—NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF ARRESTS OF PERSONS UNDER 18, UNDER 21, AND UNDER 25 YEARS OF AGE, 1952; 232 CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION

[Total population 23,334,305, based on 1950 decennial census]

Offense charged	Number of persons arrested				Percentage		
	TOTAL	Under 18	Under 21	Under 25	Under 18	Under 21	Under 25
TOTAL	1, 110, 675	86, 128	147, 632	257, 112	7.8	13.3	23.1
Criminal homicide:							
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1, 288	52	140	315	4.0	10.9	24.5
(b) Manslaughter by negligence	961	35	116	230	3.6	12.1	23.9
Robbery	6, 554	1, 271	2, 439	3, 865	19.4	37.2	59.0
Aggravated assault	11, 882	641	1, 461	3, 142	5.4	12.3	26.4
Other assaults	45, 539	1, 613	4, 429	10, 899	3.5	9.7	23.7
Burglary—breaking or entering	22, 744	10, 869	14, 023	16, 848	47.8	61.7	74.1
Larceny—theft	39, 871	14, 695	18, 710	22, 903	36.9	46.9	57.4
Auto theft	11, 996	6, 314	8, 224	9, 648	52.6	68.6	80.4
Embezzlement and fraud	6, 505	194	555	1, 270	3.0	8.5	19.5
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.	1, 767	329	502	739	18.6	28.4	41.8
Forgery and counterfeiting	3, 989	243	602	1, 311	6.1	15.2	33.0
Rape	2, 051	297	717	1, 119	14.5	35.0	54.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	12, 438	148	1, 252	4, 470	1.2	10.1	35.9
Other sex offenses	10, 038	1, 219	2, 038	3, 566	12.1	20.3	35.5
Narcotic drug laws	3, 103	96	406	1, 206	3.1	13.1	38.9
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	8, 039	717	1, 552	2, 749	8.9	19.3	34.2
Offenses against family and children	11, 028	689	1, 302	2, 784	6.2	11.8	25.2
Liquor laws	16, 217	1, 079	2, 674	4, 073	6.7	16.5	25.1
Driving while intoxicated	41, 259	215	1, 473	5, 546	.5	3.6	13.4
Disorderly conduct	125, 289	10, 099	20, 085	37, 400	8.1	16.0	29.9
Drunkenness	506, 023	2, 734	12, 059	42, 815	.5	2.4	8.5
Vagrancy	45, 727	1, 693	5, 147	10, 154	3.7	11.3	22.2
Gambling	28, 738	261	949	2, 965	1.0	3.5	11.1
Suspicion	44, 350	5, 698	12, 222	19, 433	12.8	27.6	43.8
All other offenses	105, 299	24, 927	34, 545	47, 752	23.7	32.8	45.3



NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER 25 YEARS OF AGE NUMBER OF ARRESTS PER AGE GROUP MALE AND FEMALE

232 CITIES---TOTAL POPULATION 23,334,305
CALENDAR YEAR 1952

AGES

under 15	33,612
15	13,686
16	18,196
17	20,634
18	21,095
19	21,048
20	19,361
21	25,163
22	26,698
23	27,347
24	30,272

FBI
CHART

FIGURE 16.

Sex

There were 8 men arrested for each female taken into custody in the 232 cities included in these tabulations but there are significant differences in the criminal tendencies of males and females which are revealed when a study is made of an average group of 1,000 men arrested in comparison with an average group of 1,000 arrested women. For example, such a comparison reveals more women than men charged with murder, aggravated assault and liquor law violations while the criminal male leans more toward robbery, burglary, auto theft, and driving while intoxicated.

TABLE 45.—DISTRIBUTION OF ARRESTS BY SEX, 1952; 232 CITIES
OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION

[Total population 23,334,305, based on 1950 decennial census]

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	TOTAL	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female
TOTAL	1,110,675	990,670	120,005	100.0	100.0	100.0
Criminal homicide:						
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,288	1,045	243	.1	.1	.2
(b) Manslaughter by negligence	961	907	54	.1	.1	(¹)
Robbery	6,554	6,277	277	.6	.6	.2
Aggravated assault	11,862	9,829	2,033	1.1	1.0	1.7
Other assaults	45,539	41,542	3,997	4.1	4.2	3.3
Burglary—breaking or entering	22,744	22,196	548	2.0	2.2	.5
Larceny— theft	39,671	34,330	5,541	3.6	3.5	4.6
Auto theft	11,996	11,725	271	1.1	1.2	.2
Embezzlement and fraud	4,505	5,554	951	.6	.6	.8
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.	1,787	1,619	148	.2	.2	.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	3,949	3,353	616	.4	.3	.5
Rape	2,051	2,051		.2	.2	
Prostitution and commercialized vice	12,438	2,956	9,482	1.1	.3	7.9
Other sex offenses	10,058	7,792	2,266	.9	.8	1.9
Narcotic drug laws	3,103	2,638	465	.3	.3	.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	9,039	7,598	471	.7	.8	.4
Offenses against family and children	11,028	9,866	1,162	1.0	1.0	1.0
Liquor laws	16,217	12,970	3,247	1.6	1.3	2.7
Driving while intoxicated	41,250	39,535	1,724	3.7	4.0	1.4
Disorderly conduct	125,260	105,609	19,660	11.2	10.6	16.4
Drunkennes	506,023	468,113	37,910	45.5	47.2	31.7
Vagrancy	45,727	38,992	6,735	4.1	3.9	5.6
Gambling	26,738	24,494	2,244	2.4	2.5	1.9
Suspicion	44,350	39,449	4,901	4.0	4.0	4.1
All other offenses	105,299	96,280	15,039	9.5	9.1	12.5

¹ Less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 percent.

Race

More than 98 percent of the persons arrested in 1952 were members of the white and Negro races. Almost 73 percent were members of the white race while slightly more than 25 percent were reported as members of the Negro race. The balance were Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and other races.

TABLE 46.—ARRESTS BY RACE, 1952; 232 CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION

[Total population 23,334,305, based on 1950 decennial census]

Offense charged	Total all races	Race					
		White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	All others
TOTAL	1,110,675	809,357	281,442	17,908	223	119	2,626
Criminal homicide:							
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	1,288	444	829				15
(b) Manslaughter by negligence.....	961	792	168	1			
Robbery.....	6,554	3,617	2,800	18	2	3	24
Aggravated assault.....	11,992	4,270	7,555	26	2	2	27
Other assaults.....	45,539	26,914	18,421	158	13	2	31
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	28,744	15,732	6,878	56	5	11	42
Larceny— theft.....	39,871	26,784	12,800	192	7	4	84
Auto theft.....	11,996	9,641	2,274	36	6	6	13
Embezzlement and fraud.....	6,595	5,356	1,133	12	1		3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	1,767	1,166	597	4			
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	3,960	3,398	559	9	1	1	1
Rape.....	2,051	1,257	781	5	1		7
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	12,438	8,783	3,546	86	5		18
Other sex offenses.....	10,058	7,401	2,459	140	3	2	44
Narcotic drug laws.....	3,103	1,635	1,447	4	7	2	8
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	9,039	3,257	4,744	14	4	1	19
Offenses against family and children.....	11,028	7,730	3,224	35	1		18
Liquor laws.....	16,917	8,726	7,358	101	2	1	29
Driving while intoxicated.....	41,259	34,586	6,375	239	8	2	58
Disorderly conduct.....	125,269	80,397	43,772	877	11	6	206
Drunkenness.....	506,023	404,245	85,614	14,474	66	49	1,576
Vagrancy.....	45,737	34,744	10,155	733	9	5	81
Gambling.....	96,738	8,133	18,558	2	28	12	5
Suspicion.....	44,350	32,491	11,577	186	7		89
All other offenses.....	109,299	76,818	27,728	480	34	11	228

REPORTING AREA

In 1952, law enforcement agencies numbering 5,788 forwarded one or more crime reports under the uniform crime reporting program. This is 507 more than the 5,281 agencies contributing during 1951, or an increase of 9.6 percent.

With the 1950 decennial census a new definition was adopted as to urban and rural areas different in some respects from that of prior censuses. This created a problem with respect to Uniform Crime Reporting since boundaries established by the 1950 census separating urban and rural areas do not in some instances correspond with the jurisdictional boundaries of reporting police agencies. Reports received from some agencies therefore will include both urban and rural crimes according to the 1950 census distinction. Because of this, and in the interests of continuity, the Uniform Crime Reporting distinction between urban and rural follows generally the 1940 census definition which includes as urban communities incorporated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, as well as some areas classified as urban under special rules relating to population, size, and density. Minor exceptions have been made where a very few communities, definitely urban in character but classed as rural under the 1940 definitions, have been included in the urban tabulations.

The tabulation presented below indicates the number of urban police departments participating in the crime reporting program in 1952, together with the population represented.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
TOTAL	4,027	3,214	79.8	89,071,006	84,294,086	94.6
1. Cities over 250,000.....	41	41	100.0	34,832,955	34,832,955	100.0
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000.....	66	66	100.0	9,614,111	9,614,111	100.0
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000.....	128	127	99.2	9,073,363	9,006,795	99.3
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000.....	275	263	95.6	9,640,304	9,248,795	95.9
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000.....	814	734	90.2	12,467,229	11,340,322	91.0
6. Cities 2,500 to 10,000.....	2,703	1,983	73.4	13,443,944	10,251,108	76.3

In addition to the 3,214 urban places in the table, one or more reports were received from 234 rural townships and villages, 2,329 sheriffs and State police organizations and 11 agencies in Territories and possessions of the United States.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

The police statistics herein concern local offenses only and in no manner relate to crimes characterized as exclusively Federal.

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (a) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (b) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the law-enforcement agencies of contributing communities and not merely arrests or cleared cases. Offenses committed by juveniles are included in the same manner as those known to have been committed by adults, regardless of the prosecutive action. Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the F B I does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in part I and part II offenses, there follows a brief definition of each classification:

Part I Offenses

1. *Criminal homicide.*—(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all willful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides excluded from this classification are limited to the following types of cases: (1) The killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of

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	Percent
	94.6
5	160.0
1	100.0
5	90.3
5	95.9
2	91.0
8	76.3

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es, 2,329
territories

duty; (2) the killing of a hold-up man by a private citizen. (b) *Manslaughter by negligence* includes any death which the police investigation establishes was primarily attributable to gross negligence on the part of some individual other than the victim.

2. *Rape*.—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape (no force used—victim under age of consent), assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery*.—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault*.—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering*.—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safecracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft, even though no force was used to gain entrance. Includes attempts. Burglary followed by larceny is included in this classification and not counted again as larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft* (except auto theft).—(a) Fifty dollars and over in value; (b) under \$50 in value—includes in one of the above sub-classifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft*.—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called joy-riding thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

Part II Offenses

8. *Other assaults*.—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.

9. *Forgery and counterfeiting*.—Includes offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

10. *Embezzlement and fraud*.—Includes all offenses of fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

11. *Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing*.—Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.

12. *Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.

13. *Prostitution and commercialized vice.*—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.

14. *Sex offenses* (except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice).—Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

15. *Offenses against the family and children.*—Includes offenses of nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

16. *Narcotic drug laws.*—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Excludes Federal offenses.

17. *Liquor laws.*—With the exception of "drunkenness" (class 18) and "driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Excludes Federal violations.

18. *Drunkenness.*—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.

19. *Disorderly conduct.*—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.

20. *Vagrancy.*—Includes such offenses as vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

21. *Gambling.*—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.

22. *Driving while intoxicated.*—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

23. *Violation of road and driving laws.*—Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.

24. *Parking violations.*—Includes violations of parking ordinances.

25. *Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws.*—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22-24.

26. *All other offenses.*—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1-25.

27. *Suspicion.*—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters, but not in connection with any specific offense, who are released without formal charges being placed against them.

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